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13 January 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

NAMIBE PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION FIGURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The social and economic situation of Namibe Province is characterized, above all, by a marked shortage of cadres in all sectors, but there are other problems impeding the desired socioeconomic development.

The poor productivity of the fishing and agriculture sectors is aggravated by the shortage of transport means and the poor supply of food for the workers, factors which have a major effect on socioeconomic development in the region.

In the agriculture sector, in addition to poor organization and a low rate of productivity, there is a serious credit problem, especially for the associations, where payments are in arrears and other companies are not honoring their debts.

In the fishing sector, the catch was only 7,565.8 tons in the last quarter, or 79 percent of the quota of 9,644.5 tons.

Also in this important sector, it is noted that the major species captured (4,907.5 tons of anchovy and sardines) were turned into fish meal since, as is known, their small size makes them unsuitable for salting and drying.

Let us look at the processing and distribution tables:

Table 1: Fish Processing Figures (in tons)

<u>Type of Processing</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Percent of Goal</u>
Frozen	1,955.1	939.7	48
Dried	1,278.0	613.8	48
Half-cure	2,460.0	744.7	30
Canned	555.0	142.3	140
Salted	2,999.8	1,146.8	49
Dressed	7.5	1.9	25
Shellfish	27.0	20.7	74.8
Meal	699.8	981.0	140

The low rates observed reflect the small catch in species suitable for processing.

Table 2: Distribution (in tons)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Percent of Goal</u>
Fresh, frozen	1,760.4	2,350.6	133
Dried, half-cured	3,378.0	1,338.0	40
Canned	-	344.3	-
Dressed	-	1.9	-
Shellfish	-	16.4	-

The lack of supplies of all types is the principal reason for the sector's failure to recover and expand the major processing units, to overhaul and reoutfit the salt-water and fresh-water fleet. The greatest needs: cement, iron, sheet metal, wood, paint, acetylene, parts and spare parts, particularly tires and batteries, and packaging materials for processed products, including cartons and cans.

It is noted that, although fishing is considered a priority sector, it has not been given priority with respect to supplies. Regarding finances, all the companies in the sector are having enormous difficulty meeting their commitments, and some of them are not meeting their payrolls. Moreover, the fact that they are not being paid promptly is causing serious problems, as reflected in the following figures:

Accumulation of outstanding credits: 205,918.2 million kwanzas.

Accumulation of outstanding debts: 224,419.9 million kwanzas.

As can be seen, low productivity originating in the poor catch, added to the financial situation, gives us some idea of the problems facing the sector.

Regarding the domestic marketing sector, in addition to the shortage of produce, livestock products and fish, there are not enough foodstuffs and manufactured goods to supply the working masses and the people in general, despite the efforts of the local party and government authorities. It is noteworthy that supplies of the most essential products, such as sugar, rice and vegetables oils, among others, have not even met the quotas, which themselves are much too low for the present population of Namibe Province. The population of Namibe is currently estimated at about 160,000 inhabitants.

Rural Marketing Results:

Agricultural produce: 34.3 tons.

Livestock:

- Beef: 75.4 tons
- Pork: 19.6 tons
- Goats: 28.8 tons
- Chickens: 19.9 tons
- Eggs: 6,404 tons

Regarding the construction sector, aside from the works by the production directorates tied to the Provincial Construction Office, PAVITERRA is still in operation, working particularly on repairing the streets in the city of Namibe. This sector also faces a shortage of paving materials, a problem which is related to the lack of transport means.

Although the work is not significant in scope, about 30 kilometers of roadway between the settlements of Lucira and Benguela have been improved.

Summarizing the status of the transport and communications sector, it is hampered by a shortage of means, which is preventing the full implementation of the plans initially established. However, the Railway Company of Namibe transported about 197,717 passengers and 27,419 tons of various merchandise in the last quarter, and TAAG (Angolan Airlines) served 5,640 passengers and carried about 170,000 tons of various cargo.

Regarding the housing sector in Namibe Province, the problems are cause for increasing concern. The local office is struggling with a shortage of skilled manpower, making it necessary to resort to international cooperation and to bring in personnel from other provinces.

The solution to the housing problem has been a continuing concern of the Namibe Provincial Commission. The design and initiation of construction of seventeen three-room apartment buildings and two 96-room residences is underway. This project, to be executed by TECNOTUNEL, will help to improve the housing situation in the province.

In this sector, there is also a shortage of technical equipment and material for the desired repair and maintenance of the existing property.

Regarding the educational sector in Namibe Province, there is a shortage of teachers and equipment. In primary education, the children's final test scores presented an average of 41 percent, with the second grade showing the lowest scores.

Adult education was conducted in all the companies, services and military units; of the 2,459 tested, 1,415 students received passing grades. There were also teaching seminars for adult education instructors.

Regarding professional training, students in the physical education courses were tested, and 11 teachers completed the 5th semester. At the training center for the fishing profession, 23 unskilled workers were trained as diesel mechanics, radio technicians and fishing masters.

At the Helder Neto Institute, the first three students completed the oceanography and processing course; 99 of the 108 students enrolled were promoted.

In the health field, there is increasing success in organization. The arrival of medicines at the end of the first quarter was gratefully noted.

Another noteworthy item: with the appearance of TIFA [expansion unknown], it has become possible to disinfect urban and suburban areas, which should help to eradicate the transmitters of some of the major diseases, particularly malaria.

Regarding health personnel, 16 technicians have been trained, including 8 hospital nurses, 7 in maternity-infant care and 1 statistician, most of them through internships.

There was significant hospital activity in various specialties, as follows:

- Admissions: 9,967
- Obstetrics: 192 births
- Outpatient consultation: 8,904
- Analyses: 3,505
- General surgical operations: 3,505

Other sectors, such as industry (not very productive), culture, physical education and sports, foreign trade, water and sanitation, are all facing problems related to the country's present situation.

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CSO: 3442/80

ANGOLA

UNITA FIGHTERS SURRENDER IN VARIOUS AREAS

In Huambo

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Huambo--Yesterday (Thursday), two agents of Pretoria who had given themselves up to the authorities were presented to the news media in the province.

They are Basilio Cayumbuca, aged 21, and Rufino Satumbo, aged 26, described as a second lieutenant and second sergeant in the puppet group in the service of the South Africans.

Both men recognized they were "wasting time in an unpromising war which was leading to the most inhumane deprivation," and decided to surrender themselves and their weapons to the nearest settlement.

They mentioned the support which they have received from South African-occupied Namibia for their destabilizing action in some sectors and regions of the country; "We were only obeying the orders of the lackeys."

Rufino Satumba received South African military training in mine placement at a base in Chivanda (northern Namibia). He stressed that, in their actions against defenseless civilian settlements, they used the opportunity to steal the people's property, food, clothing, cattle, etc. He said the livestock taken from the villages was transported to Namibia and traded for war materiel from the South Africans.

Satumbo was sent from Namibia to the interior of Angola in 1982, on a mission he could not explain, but he took part in attacks and in bomb placements in Cuima, Catata and Cussa (Huambo Province).

He participated in sabotaging people's [state] stores, civilian villages and truck convoys.

Basilio Cayumbuca, a farmer by profession, explained that he had been abducted from his village in 1982, and was trained by the South Africans in Namibia.

He took part in attacks against Catuta and Cuima communes. He gave himself up to the authorities in Cuima because, as he said, "I could see that the battle in the jungles held no future for us."

He also commented on the disorganized state of the enemy, given the continuing harassment by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] in various areas and regions.

In Moxico

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Lwena--The policy of clemency practiced by the MPLA-Labor Party toward all those who have been duped by the imperialist puppets has meant that hundreds of countrymen continue to give themselves up to our Defense and Security forces.

On 18 November, Manuel Dumbo, a 30-year-old peasant, native of Caconda, Huila Province, who had once worked for UNITA, surrendered himself, his RPG-7 and five howitzers to the Defense and Security forces in Moxico, when he realized that he was fighting an unjust war against his brother Angolans and the MPLA-Labor Party.

Questioned by the Angolan news agency ANGOP, Dumbo said he had been "abducted on the night of 16 November 1982," when he was at home with his family in Calenga (Caconda). He was then taken to a zone called "Kuinaro."

He added that, on the following morning, he was taken to the so-called Zone 7, where he remained for several days, and then traveled through other regions to reach Jamba Municipio, where he received military training for 6 months. After training, he was told that he was to be transferred to a zone in Lunda-Sul, and he took that opportunity to escape.

Dumbo said: "The bandits engaged in theft, looting and murder in defenseless villages"; he guaranteed that he was prepared to fight against his former comrades, who were taken in by the reactionary propaganda and continue to aid in destabilizing the nation's economy. In conclusion, he praised the authorities for the manner in which he had been received and for the way he has been treated up to now.

Collaborators of UNITA Puppets Presented

Seven counter-revolutionaries were presented to the people of Moxico during the celebration of the eighth anniversary of our independence. The seven individuals were part of an important ring composed of 30 members (of which they were the ringleaders), who sowed death and destruction among the people, an official source informed ANGOP.

Zangata Mandante, aged 65, Martino Litun, 56, Luciano Cassanga, 45, Bernardo Cassueca Sautali, 42, Andre Mazaca Sawine, 38, Martins Lioio 34, and Machal Sayombo, aged 60, operated in the districts on the outskirts of the city of Lwena, where their major activities involved the acquisition of essential products, clothing and military intelligence.

The same source noted that Bernardo Sautali appeared to be the main instigator of the subversive action in Sacassange District. Taking advantage of his position as head man in the area, he created clandestine counter-revolutionary propaganda cells among the people, to discredit the political line of the MPLA-Labor Party.

ANGOP was told that Machal Sayomi operated in Cazombo Municipio and [portion of text illegible] as a "witch doctor," he used to treat a certain Lieutenant Colonel Jalema.

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CS0: 3442/80

OPPOSITION DISCUSSES DETERIORATING DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 1 Nov 83 pp 8-9

[Interview with three MPLA spokesmen in Lisbon by "M. M.": "Muzzled Angolan Opposition Says: 'Avoidance of Bloodbath Is Goal of Three Opposition Groups'"]

[Text] An anti-MPLA agreement is imminent.

The situation in Angola is one of hunger, repression and brainwashing.

What would have been disclosed at a "press conference" that was banned.

What the Angolan people lost along with the "independence" of Alvor.

The persecutions of the Church.

In politics--as in all of life--definition of the "friend-enemy" binomial is an essential condition of victory. We read this somewhere recently. A few days ago we also heard a minister of the "central bloc" declare that "we have as direct enemies the countries that comprise the Warsaw Pact, who have the Soviet Union as their 'file leader.'" However, some members of the Angolan opposition who are fighting the Marxist government of Luanda were prevented last week--by the very government of which the minister is a member--from talking to Portuguese journalists in a Lisbon hotel. This occurred at the same moment the PC [Communist Party] was organizing its "peace marches" in the public square--marches that serve only Moscow inasmuch as they protest against the U.S. missiles (not yet installed) but overlook those of the USSR which in recent weeks have been installed at a frantic pace in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, for example.

Portugal accordingly appears to be reverting to the days--so violently criticized--when the political police muzzled the opposition and when the government wanted only its own case to be presented.

Spokesmen for the CNA [Angolan National Convergence], FLEC, FNLA and movements that were once our implacable enemies (such as UNITA, which is today playing an outstanding role in the strategic context of a war that is devastating Angola) were present here in Lisbon. It seems only right to allow them to express their opinions, precisely because among other things the tragedy that divided

Angola has been consummated and its principal abettors remain shamefully unpunished among us.

Let us therefore hear the leaders of the Angolan opposition. We do not fear what they have to tell us. In the past, to be sure, they have been guilty of errors and injustices against us. They are even today at the mercy of divisive maneuvers from which the real enemy will not desist. Angolans and Portuguese, however, need to know where the real enemies of peace and harmony are to be found.

One must criticize those who are today parading in deceitful "peace marches" but who do not hesitate to unleash hatred, intolerance and warfare among human beings who--although of different races--were living a common destiny as brothers and sisters.

Angolan Opposition Muzzled

"We do not want a bloodbath in Luanda, and we believe the Portuguese Government might in fact help us avoid it."

The person who in a calm voice made this statement to us was Mateus dos Santos, spokesman of the FNLA and a citizen exercising his rights who attempted several days ago to present to reporters some ideas concerning the situation in his country but was prevented from doing so because some Portuguese journalists--undoubtedly among the most vociferous advocates of press freedom--took the unusual step of denouncing him to the ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in Lisbon. This diplomat thereupon lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the action of the FNLA spokesman, forgetting that only a short time previously the representative of the official Angolan news agency had gone from one place to another in Lisbon (without interference from anyone) asking for "understanding" on the part of the Portuguese newspapers for the Marxist regime installed there. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs then reportedly contacted the Ministry of Internal Administration, following which a veritable orchestrated campaign was mounted to prevent the Angolan opposition from contacting the Portuguese press. The "muzzle" was applied, in this "land of April," and the agents of the Angolan secret police even had the insolence to "monitor" implementation of the repressive measures against these patriots who were attempting to inform public opinion of the grave events relative to the explosive situation in that former Portuguese overseas province.

Several of the spokesmen who had attempted to meet with Portuguese newsmen were also approached openly on the street by some of the newsmen. Incredible as it may seem, however, even this informal conversation was denounced--as though we were living in one of the Soviet bloc countries, where each citizen spies on those who are closest to him. Many of the statements made by the members of the Angolan opposition were distorted by the press, and certain journalists (of very definite political tendencies) behaved like accusers--like real buffoons--thereby bringing shame to an entire profession. If the political situation were reversed, the same persons who conspired to impede and compromise this encounter would be vehemently inveighing against such an attack "on freedom of expression" and against any such obstruction "of journalists' freedom of action." Accordingly, since their task is to conceal the real situation prevailing in Angola and Mozambique (so that the Portuguese will not realize that

the Marxist minority movements to which the "25 April" military and politicians handed over power are now in their death throes), they were little concerned by this unprecedented discrimination against citizens who were merely attempting peacefully to expound their ideas and tell us about some of their projects.

Somewhere in Lisbon

In view of the impossibility (given the conditions imposed) of our hearing what the representatives of the Angolan opposition had to say to us, we arranged a meeting with them "somewhere" in Lisbon. In this way we had an opportunity to contact the spokesmen of the Angolan National Convergence, the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA), and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC).

Before our conversation began, however, we had the pleasure of hearing--from Africans of the black race--words of solidarity and assuagement vis-a-vis our newspaper.

"O DIABO," they said, "was unjustly accused of racism. It is not surprising, however, that the accusation came from the particular source from which it came. We are perfectly aware that your courageous and independent struggle is oriented not on the basis of skin color but on the basis of 'ideological color'.... The proof is to be found in the trust placed in you by those Africans of the black race who desire the liberation of their respective fatherlands--Angolan and Mozambican."

We were able to agree on various parameters, which one of our conversational partners reinforced with a statement that we could not help but find moving:

"We are the first to acknowledge, moreover, that there are some whites--natives of Angola who lived there for many years--who perhaps hold our country even dearer than we do ourselves."

It was thus that we began a lengthy and enlightening conversation.

The Ban on the Meeting

"We have nothing against the Portuguese Government," our conversational partner said. "It was truly regrettable that the meeting was prohibited, to be sure, for we had important news to announce. We are peaceful citizens, without any desire to exercise pressure on Portugal or harm it in any way. If we were subject to the law governing political exiles, it would be understandable that we be forbidden to make statements to the press--but such is not the case. There were even some Portuguese citizens who were prepared to act as the interpreters of our message. Moreover, Portugal has succeeded in establishing rules for democratic coexistence that are perfectly compatible with what we proposed to do, namely to talk with the Portuguese newsmen and inform them that a protocol of agreement would soon be signed among three Angolan opposition movements: the CNA, FNLA and FLEC. I suppose that this news will be of interest to you Portuguese, because you have never dissociated yourselves from the plan for Angola's recovery. No other people combine the ideal conditions for helping us in this huge task that must be accomplished in order for Angola to be once again a great nation."

Question Journalists know that UNITA occupies approximately two-thirds of Angolan territory, that it controls very extensive areas in the south, and that it is also nearing the "gates" of Luanda. Why would UNITA not participate in this agreement?

Answer It is premature to answer, but we have reason to hope that the good news to that effect will not be long in coming. We are prepared to enter into dialogue with all factions--even with the MPLA, for we know that an increasing number of its supporters are disenchanted with the failure of the Marxist system imposed on Angola. There are many dissenters, and it is not our intention to shunt them aside. Angola will have to be rebuilt with the help of all us Angolans, and this will naturally be construed to include those Portuguese who were born there and those who lived there long enough for them also to regard it as their country. You are well aware that this entire tragedy began with Alvor; and we weren't the ones who brought it about. We also remained on the outside....

Role of the Communists

Question There is talk of "international communism"--which was so well served by the way the "decolonization" process was carried out--and of the efforts that the PC continues to make in an attempt to keep the "picture" unchanged.

Answer The communists have no illusions, however. They know that the MPLA exercises its authority only in the urban areas where it has promoted citizens who have suddenly--and without the necessary conditions--risen to positions which they were not prepared to assume. Sort of like your "hothouse" generals.... And yet it is these privileged individuals who are keeping the party "machinery" going, even though they realize that they are fenced off--completely isolated--from the Angolan people. Portugal should give this situation serious consideration, although we realize that it is currently engaged in dialogue with the Luanda regime. It would be useful, however--while not overlooking the short-term situation--for Portuguese governmental authorities already to be considering dialogue with the forces that will inevitably take charge of Angola's destiny. We need Portugal, but your country also needs Angola; no one should forget this. The future is being prepared today.

Question You tell us that there are people in the MPLA who are dissatisfied. Can you be more precise?

Our interviewees take turns speaking, but their views are revealed to be identical; we therefore see no objection to transforming the three into one hypothetical conversational partner who thereby becomes the symbol of the agreement toward which everyone is working.

Answer Although a substantial percentage of the MPLA cadres have already reached the conclusion that dialogue with the opposition is inevitable, there also exists the so-called "hard-line," supported by a spurious military elite. This elite is composed of combatants who waged guerrilla warfare in the

jungle, held positions of command, and today enjoy scandalous privileges. They have the power, and they use it to pressure the politicians. These are obviously individuals who have given a very good account of themselves in the use of small arms but lack the training and education they need in order to exercise positions of leadership. Some of these individuals have not gone beyond the fourth grade and others are almost illiterate, but the events of war transformed them into commanders. Moreover, they do not accept what is inevitable: their restriction to their area of expertise. This is what we shall have to do when we take power, however; we shall not be able to agree to a continuance of their extortion--and they know it.

Persecution of the Church

[Question] Other aspects of the present situation in Angola are being discussed--aspects that the Angolan news agency naturally does not mention and in which a certain segment of the Portuguese press therefore deliberately loses interest...as for example the persecution of the Church.

[Answer] Despite the fact that the constitution establishes the right to freedom of opinion and religion, the churches--both Catholic and Protestant--have been relentlessly persecuted by the MPLA. It would be surprising if it were otherwise.... Celebrations (such as Easter) that were so beloved by the Angolan people--the majority of whom are Christian and were educated by the missions, whose civilizing work cannot be overlooked--have been abolished. There is a latent religious sentiment which the Angolan people have not abandoned during these days of tribulation. The education that the missionaries gave to the people of Angola has been replaced by the Marxist ideas that the young people are receiving in the courses they go to Cuba and Russia to take. These youth are already disillusioned, however. They feel that they have been "used." And they know that the Soviets and Cubans are intellectualizing them ideologically but are not preparing them to achieve a niche in life. The disenchantment is great, and the number of desertions--which always entail great risk--is steadily increasing.

Luanda: A City Encircled

[Question] We reporters know that most of the foodstuffs consumed in Luanda come from Lisbon. The scarcity of a great variety of basic products is widespread in all the urban centers of Angola, and the capital itself does not escape all sorts of restrictions; not everyone is a member of the diplomatic corps or a party official.... The people are going hungry, because Luanda is no longer that great center from which tons and tons of supplies used to flow every day from Ceta and the lands to the north.

[Answer] The roads are controlled by us and by UNITA. The railroad can't be used by them either, because we give them no respite.... No one dares travel by train. Luanda is supplied by air with primary products such as cornmeal, beans, cassava, chickens and kid goats. Imagine what the prices and quantities are! We can affirm (and let the MPLA deny what we say, if they can!) that we are blocking all means of land access to Luanda. The population of

the capital know this: the party propaganda is no longer able to deceive them. The people of Luanda live in terror and uncertainty, virtually "walled in": on the one hand they face the violent repression of the Marxists, and on the other the latent threat of the "day of reckoning."

[Question] But you said at the beginning of this interview that none of the forces of the opposition wants a blood bath....

[Answer] And I say it again. We must find a formula for getting the MPLA to engage in dialogue and induce it to surrender, thereby avoiding a bloody confrontation. To elucidate this proposal, I shall reveal to you one aspect of our strategy: the Cambambe Dam, that extraordinary hydroelectric project which the Portuguese built and left in place, is guarded by strong Cuban contingents, perhaps the largest concentration of troops that they have in Angola. As we know, the electric power that Luanda consumes is supplied by Cambambe, to which it is linked by high voltage lines. We could therefore attempt the destruction of the dam, but that would be to turn the clock back 100 years in the history of Angola! It would mean destroying a gigantic undertaking that was not built with only the whites in mind but was aimed at the progress of the entire territory. We shall therefore leave Cambambe in peace. We shall not, however, be able to give the same guarantees with respect to the "umbilical cord" that links the dam to the capital of Angola.... We must prove to the MPLA that despite the Russian and Cuban support things are not going the way they would wish. If the MPLA accepts the status of a political party integrated into a democratic society, all well and good; but it will have to divest itself of all Marxist ideas and renounce the plan initiated at Alvor, which removed Angola from the Western orbit and handed the country over to the communists. Great discretion will be necessary in order to prevent troops that are today fighting in the jungle against the oppressor regime--troops who have suffered the disappointment of seeing that all their sacrifices in the "colonial wars" have been in vain--from entering Luanda with a strong desire for vengeance and retaliation. The Portuguese Government could do much to help the Angolan opposition find that solution. The Angolan people would owe it an incalculable debt of gratitude. To conceal the situation now being experienced in Angola is therefore another form of betrayal....

Everything Has Gotten Worse

[Question] It can't help but be encouraging to hear men who fought against Portugal acknowledge today that it is only fair to debunk the "black myth" of colonization. The Africans have gained nothing to date from decolonization. They acknowledge that they have only lost--lost in terms of freedom, security, standard of living, access to education, medical assistance and peace.

[Answer] It is indeed difficult for the people to understand that after a full-scale campaign against the "occupying force" (the Portuguese), foreigners arrived with whom not even the coexistence that formerly prevailed is possible. The farmers, for example, who used to take their products to the "canteens" and freely sell them there are today obliged to turn their production over to the state. They are told that the purpose of this contribution is to provide for future crises, but when these crises occur (and they occur constantly) the

farmer must pay the state--and pay a high price--for the very products that he had been obliged to "offer." This did not occur before independence, of course. The system has yielded negative results: the farmers now are growing only what is indispensable for their own consumption. The country's agriculture is now merely a subsistence agriculture. Why should anyone grow more than that--merely so that the state can profit from this effort without giving anything in return? For this reason many growers are sending the coffee they grow to the Republic of Zaire. Everyone is asking: What have we gained to date from independence? Oppression, fratricidal wars, hunger and disaster.

[Question] We've already spoken of the control that the MPLA exercises over the urban centers. Imagine a circle 20 or 30 kilometers in diameter around each city. Beyond that circle the MPLA loses its "influence." How does it retain its influence in the cities?

[Answer] A short time ago I spoke of the promotion of individuals directly to the position of department head. One must also rely on the ideological recruitment conducted by the party: one starts out as a "sympathizer," then becomes a "candidate," and when the brainwashing is complete attains the "post" of "member." It is a "ladder" that is rigorously watched over. By the time the individual reaches the final step, he has become a fanatic. They understand the technique.... It is used even here, in Europe.

[Question] Although many more topics were addressed, transcribing them would make this article tiresome reading. But who are the real enemies of Angola?

[Answer] Not the Portuguese, of course. They directed the development that the country has experienced, and they are forever linked to Angola by bonds of history, blood and companionship. The "disagreeable" agreement of Alvor opened the gates to invaders who had nothing in common with us. They are exploiting our land, coercing the consciences of our people, and reviving a form of slavery that our ancestors had already forgotten long ago. Angola became a pier of the "bridge" that Soviet expansionism succeeded in installing in Africa to attempt an assault on the last bastions of freedom. For this reason, even here in Lisbon the communists and their "robots" pursue us, denounce us, and keep us under surveillance. Identical instructions are always given to the party members, each of whom is a "pide" [meaning unknown] of a different stripe. They will ultimately be defeated, however.

10992

CSO: 3442/50

RAILWAY BRIDGE REBUILT, IN OPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 83 p 3

Text Reconstruction of the railway bridge over the Giraul River, Namibe Province--which had been destroyed by a commando unit of the troops of racist South Africa--was completed at the beginning of the current week.

Following a visit to the reconstructed bridge the ceremony got under way, presided over by Provincial Commissioner Rafael Sapilinha. Incentive awards were distributed to Angolan and Soviet workers who had distinguished themselves most notably in the reconstruction of the bridge over the Giraul River.

Minister of Construction Jorge Henriques Dias Floras spoke during the ceremony. He cited the importance of the now-completed project, emphasizing that its completion was made possible by the willing response of the Angolan workers and in particular the Soviet workers. The minister underscored the high technical quality of the work done. He declared that the Angolan people were celebrating the day as one more day of struggle and victory against the hirelings of international imperialism.

In his turn, Soviet Ambassador to Angola Vadim Loguinov--who also attended the ceremony--praised the ties of friendship and solidarity that exist between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the MPLA-Labor Party in all sectors of activity. He congratulated all those who contributed to the reconstruction of the bridge and reaffirmed the solidarity of the people of his country with the Angolan people.

The ceremony was closed by the Namibe Provincial Commissioner, Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga). He took the occasion to state that this bridge is important primarily for shipment of basic necessities to the populations of the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Kuando-Kubango and also for transport of the ore from Cassinga and other products which the population of Namibe does not possess locally.

Rafael Sapilinha said that completion of this important railway bridge represents a severe defeat for imperialism and its lackeys, who judged us to be incapable of rebuilding such an important project. It should be noted that a total of 10 Soviet specialists and 35 Angolans associated with the Ministry of Construction and the Namibe Railroad took part in the construction work and played a decisive role in its completion.

10992

CSO: 3442/50

REACTIVATION OF CIMANGOLA CEMENT ENTERPRISE EXPLAINED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 83 p 3

/Press conference statement by CIMANGOLA Director General Joao Henriques Garcia (Cabelo Branco), reported by Orlando Bento/

/Text/ Cement--a raw material essential to the construction of buildings and other types of construction--has become rather scarce on the domestic market in the past 4 months as a result of the efforts to reactivate the installations and equipment of the National Cement Enterprise (CIMANGOLA). The problems that this shortage has caused for cement consumers, and the lack of any precise official clarification of the situation, have provoked a certain amount of speculation on the part of some individuals of ill will.

To this end, it is essential to reestablish the truthfulness of the facts in the matter, and CIMANGOLA Director General Joao Henriques Garcia (Cabelo Branco) accordingly held a meeting on the afternoon of last Tuesday with the national media, during which he explained the basic reasons for the shortage that has occurred.

To clarify this situation--which is a source of concern to a large part of the population and to various economic sectors of the nation, particularly those for whom cement is the principal raw material for their operations--Cabelo Branco began by saying that the CIMANGOLA management had long ago been warning against the situation that had developed.

In the meantime, however, the measures recommended were not taken by certain entities that are linked to the solution of the problem--and in fact were not taken until after the campaign carried out at the plant by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who determined that the situation was evolving toward serious, even disastrous, consequences.

The Cimangola management has always been aware of the role to be played by this enterprise in the present phase of national reconstruction, for it knows that the rebuilding of bridges, houses and other structures destroyed by the swindlers and puppets is possible only with the cement produced by the plant. It is regrettable, however, that the other enterprises and agencies directly or indirectly linked to the solution of CIMANGOLA's problems are not sensitive to this extremely important factor.

As a result of this state of affairs, reactivation of the plant--which should have been accomplished quite a while ago and gradually, without major harm to the consuming public and enterprises--could be initiated only pursuant to orientation from above based on the campaign that was carried out, a circumstance that led inevitably to paralyzation of the plant for a period of approximately 4 months. The same problem arose in connection with the new pier, the construction of which also should by now have been completed.

No Cement Exported by Angola Since 1980

Because of certain less accurate interpretations that have surrounded the problem (as for example some insinuations intended to leave the impression that most of the cement is exported, and that this is in fact the reason it is not available on the domestic market), the director general of CIMANGOLA confirmed that Angola ceased to export cement in 1980.

In this connection he also stated that the reason many people have this impression is the fact that some cargoes of bulk cement destined for certain national provinces that have ports are made by ship. No sacks of cement, however, are currently leaving the country, and this can only take place at a future time when the plant has a fourth kiln.

He added that CIMANGOLA currently produces approximately 600 tons of cement per day--sufficient to meet the requirements of domestic consumption. For this reason the Angolan people and enterprises that consume cement now have no reason to fear a cement shortage, because everything is proceeding with maximum efficiency toward the goal of providing the best service possible.

"We regret," he said, "the fact that certain enterprises have not fulfilled their plans and targets--commitments previously agreed upon with the entities that provide them with services--inasmuch as the breakdown occurred at a time when some of them were trying to attain peak production." He added that this interruption was necessary--at least for his own enterprise--for otherwise the ensuing consequences would have been more disastrous.

In the opinion of this member of the party Central Committee, some persons will naturally now want to know whether reactivation of the plant will mean that the plant would then operate at full capacity, to satisfy fully the requirements of the consumers. Precisely in this connection--and taking into account certain specific anomalies that can occur in the operation of the machinery--all measures are being taken to keep the plant operational.

Simultaneously with the replacement of the worn-out equipment, new personnel are also being recruited--basically among secondary-school students. There have been some difficulties in this connection, however, because of the lukewarm response on the part of those young people who are not strongly attracted to this type of service. To attain the goal toward which the CIMANGOLA management is striving, however, it is also essential to provide increased support to this entity--which is of capital importance for the national economy in view of the fact that its inactivity creates bottlenecks of various kinds that have a negative impact on almost all sectors.

For example, the proposal (now in concrete form) for construction of the new pier will in the future considerably facilitate shipment of the products of the plant, inasmuch as the capacity of the pier (estimated at 3,000 sacks per hour) will enable the ships--together with the cargo they embark for those provinces that have ports--also to ship other cargo consigned to other destinations (including even Luanda) where transport by truck would be easier.

Local Production of Sacks, and Installation of the Fourth Kiln

Somewhat noteworthy among the measures currently being taken with a view to improving the cement distribution system is the projected local production of sacks. In addition to effecting a significant reduction in major economic expenditures this measure will impart greater flexibility in sacking and distribution, because--as one can easily conclude--the shortage of sacks can also affect the distribution process.

This local production of sacks is becoming all the more necessary, because when the fourth kiln is completed the production of CIMANGOLA will double and thereby require larger quantities of sacks. Installation of this kiln (which is contingent solely on certain bureaucratic formalities) has been pending for 10 years.

Completion of the installation of the kiln would give the plant a new system for manufacturing the cement (involving the sack)--the most modern system used by most plants throughout the world. It is anticipated that the lending institutions will expedite to the maximum the entire process relating to installation of this new kiln.

Another situation that has not attracted sufficient attention relates to the control to be exercised over the diversion of shipments of cement, with many persons going so far as to attribute responsibility for the situation to CIMANGOLA.

In its capacity as a sales enterprise, however, CIMANGOLA ships its product in accordance with the necessary laws and is not responsible for controlling the route taken by the cement shipments, because other entities have been charged with performing that task.

These are the principal reasons underlying the cement shortage that was experienced for approximately 4 months. It is now possible, however, to be more optimistic with respect to a normal supply of cement in the future, for when all the problems are resolved CIMANGOLA will once again be able to attain the capacity that prevailed in the 1970's--a production of approximately 550,000 tons per year.

10992

CSO: 3442/50

COUNTRY PRESENTS COFFEE GOALS TO INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Telmo Augusto: "The Great Need of the Sector," reprinted from REVISTA NOVENBRO]

[Text] The fourth International Coffee Convention (CIC) of the International Coffee Organization (OIC) went into effect on 1 October 1983 and will remain in effect until 1989.

This document represents a step forward from the previous agreements of 1976, 1968 and 1962, reflecting the progress in 20 years of international cooperation in the coffee area, throughout which, in continuing harmony, the representatives of producer and consumer countries have been accustomed to distinguish between what is feasible and what is utopian and to overcome the differences which constantly threaten to divide them.

The case of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] with regard to the new international agreement was analyzed in detail. The document gave special treatment to Angola; it will increase its export quota to the extent that its production capacity is restored until it recovers the share of the market which was granted to it in the 1976 agreement.

In 1981/1982, the RPA used its quota of 498,000 sacks. For the 1982/1983 period, as planned, it requested and was granted an initial quota of 500,000 sacks, which could be increased to 600,000 sacks if it turns out that our country can achieve this level of exportation to the OIC member countries.

This year, Angola should indicate to the OIC the quota which it intends to use in the 1983/1984 coffee year, based on its export plan for this year, consistent with its capacity.

Coffee, a naturally bitter product, and one which we need more than sugar for our energies. In our determined and decided wager on the independent future of our economy, the foreign exchange from coffee exports plays an important role, which is not always accurately measured in practice, but which

nevertheless carries great weight in all the guidelines that are drawn, agreeing on the need to effectively prioritize the sector.

Struggling with its problems, the same problems that have been repeating themselves and growing from year to year, Angola is now going through another coffee harvest campaign, the eighth harvest since our independence. It began in June and its conclusion is officially scheduled for 30 August.

The harvest forecasts were highly optimistic, as a result of the hard work put into the reorganization of the sector, particularly the state sector, which at this time is based on the Territorial Coffee enterprises, autonomous and self-managed production units, the alternative arrived at and set in operation with relative success, considering the disastrous failure of the prior scheme for the state coffee-growing sector.

The current harvest is the second test of the alternative organization arrived at for the sector, since the Territorial Coffee enterprises actually began production in 1982, with a crop of about 7,000 tons of commercial coffee. The figure is not significant in terms of the historical goal, but it is quite encouraging when we remember that, in the cultivation of coffee, the results of any intensive effort take at least 4 years to appear.

For the "architects" of the Angolan coffee plan, 1983 should be the year in which the trend observed in previous harvests is reversed a trend which, as we know, was negative. From year to year, what we were seeing was a gradual decline in the figures, an alarming trend which it was urgent to reverse.

Thus the goals established for 1983 are double last year's production in the state sector, which is the major point of reference, since all the attention and priorities are concentrated there. This is not to ignore the private peasant production; these figures must also be considered.

The estimates for this year are being frustrated by the serious political-military situation in Kwanza-Sul Province, which at the outset will mean a reduction of 30 percent of the estimated total crop.

CAFANGOL, Consequence of Reorganization

The creation of the territorial units was the most important step in the program to reorganize national coffee production, but the program did not stop there

In Decree 84/83, the Council of Ministers created CAFANGOL, the Angolan Enterprise for the Processing and Export of Coffee. The text of the decree states that "the reorganization will be carried out through the establishment of other forms of management of the state property, aimed at a more rational use of means and closer supervision of the production, purchase, storage, processing and sale of the product, as well as better use of the labor force."

After some discussion of the outlines of the enterprise, which ended in the elimination of what remained of ENCAFE [National Coffee Company], it was concluded that CAFANGOL would be devoted only to purchasing, from warehouses on the coast, the commercial coffee produced on national territory, its storage, processing, ~~sacking~~ and distribution to industry for domestic consumption, and to the export of all forms of coffee.

At first, there was some idea that the functions of the enterprise would include the purchase of coffee from the territorial enterprises and other producing companies. The idea did not prevail because, in this form, we would be setting up another huge structure, requiring a fleet of trucks and other vehicles capable of meeting the responsibility of traveling all over the country to buy the coffee, [which would be difficult], particularly in a country like ours where the distances are nothing to joke about and the access roads leave much to be desired.

As it is now, each production enterprise will be responsible for delivering the coffee to the coastal port corresponding to its geographic zone, to be sold there.

The Domestic Trade Ministry will have a role to play in this regard, because it is in fact the national agency which is really suited to this activity.

Ultimately, it will all depend on transport, which is the big problem in this entire process. For example, the territorial enterprises will naturally see their efforts go down the drain if, after everything (growing, harvesting, the initial processing), they do not have the transportation available to deliver the coffee to the warehouses on the coast where CAFANGOL--and, naturally, the payment for their labors--are waiting for them.

Investment To Bolster the New Structures

By its specific economic characteristics, the coffee sector has the capacity to bring in considerable sums in foreign exchange, so it is urgent that the sector functions at capacity, particularly because of the problems we are experiencing and considering our almost total dependence on foreign markets.

It is a fact that all the economic sectors which bring in hard currency should have priority among the priorities.

With the material and technical problems which confront the coffee sector, the reorganization project could be seriously threatened if the problems are not solved, and to do this with the speed which the moment demands means resorting to international assistance.

It is clear that the recovery of the nation's coffee sector, defined by the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party as the top priority of the national economy, means not only the ordering of immediate efforts, namely continued effort to recover the plantations, but also developing action to raise the production and productivity rates and to insure the progressive improvement of the living conditions of the workers in the coffee-growing regions, specifically of all the workers in the state economic units.

To this end, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken a series of actions to channel international aid to the coffee sector, particularly food aid and support for the productive and social infrastructures.

The World Food Program [WFP] has already guaranteed to supply essential foodstuffs to six territorial enterprises for a period of 5 years.

Other negotiations are in the final stages with the French Central Bank for Economic Cooperation, to obtain financing for the purchase of various equipment to provide some territorial enterprises with the essential technical and material conditions for their full functioning. The companies to receive this financing are the same companies that are being assisted by the WFP.

Meanwhile, to coordinate all the negotiations for aid to the sector and the subsequent channeling of the material to the various companies, the Project Management Committee for the Recovery of the Coffee Sector was created, within the Commission for Reorganization of ENCAFE. This is a temporary committee, which will see to the execution of the projects in progress and those which are not yet in the negotiating stage, without, however, jeopardizing the necessary unity of action and the continuity of short-, medium- and long range actions.

In summary, the coffee-growing sector merits and should receive the greatest attention in this initial phase of the newly created structures, to give the territorial enterprises the means essential to their operation.

Recourse to international financing is, for now, the great opportunity, and we must take proper advantage of it.

What has been accomplished to date represents a tiny distance in the sea of huge needs which the coffee sector is attempting to navigate.

6362

CSO: 3442/80

BRIEFS

MPLA YOUTH WING ELECTION--The new Luanda provincial committee of the MPLA-Labor Party Youth Wing, comprising 41 full members and 10 candidate members, was elected yesterday at the end of the second assembly of members of the party youth wing. The participants to the assembly approved resolutions on education and work with youth movement and mass organizations, as well as on the internal life of the organization and the defense of the fatherland. The assembly hailed the municipal secretariat of the (Maianga-maiota) and party youth members in (Pombal) for taking part in the cultural, sport and patriotic activities, as well as their selfless socialist spirit of hard work. The need for increased participation by the youth in the economic and social tasks was underlined by the assembly, which recommended that all of the party youth wing of Luanda Province redouble their efforts to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the bodies of the youth organization. [Text] [MB310550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Dec 83]

PORTUGUESE OIL COMPANY WITHDRAWS--The Portuguese petroleum company Petrogal has permanently been withdrawn from the group of contracting companies which operate in the block No. 4 of the Angolan offshore, the National Angolan Fuel Company [Sonangol] told ANGOP the day before yesterday. It will be recalled that Petrogal, which holds (?10) percent of the shares, used to operate as a contracting company in block No. 4 together with Sonangol and (Petrofina). The Angolan continental shelf includes an area of 46,000 square kilometers and is divided into 13 petroleum blocks, from north to south. Meanwhile, Sonangol, a state economic unit, is the sole concessionaire and the owner of all the equipment that exists in the country and is associated with a number of foreign companies on a joint venture production basis. This means, among other things, stability resulting from a price limitation clause and a share of interests for Angola and the foreign companies. [Text] [MB301719 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Dec 83]

TWO SENTENCED FOR ECONOMIC SABOTAGE--In Benguela yesterday the Military Council Tribunal of the 7th Region sentenced accused (Silvestre do Amorim Cardoso) and (Emanuel Miguel) to 14 and 8 months in prison respectively. (Silvestre Cardoso), a Portuguese businessman, sentenced for the crime of economic sabotage and hoarding, was fined 500,000 kwanzas and will have his commercial establishment closed for a period of 3 months. (Emanuel Miguel), deputy

director of the planning enterprise of Benguela Province, sentenced for the crime of speculation in alcoholic drinks, was fined 350,000 kwanzas as fees for the defense lawyer appointed by the tribunal. The Military Council Tribunal of the 7th Region acquitted (Fernando Simoes), director of [word indistinct] regional enterprise, (Eugenio Martins), and (Julio dos Santos) for lack of proof. [Text] [MB231842 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Dec 83]

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGUESE SISMET--The People's Republic of Angola, and the Portuguese company Organizational and Information Systems and Methods (SISMET), are developing an "extremely important" cooperative relationship, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] was told Thursday in Lisbon by Antonio Dray, chairman of the board of directors of SISMET. Questioned regarding the importance of his company's relations of cooperation with Angola in the area of services, Dr Dray classified these relations as "strategic, in terms of the development of Portuguese enterprises." During an interview in which Luis Pessoa, an engineer and member of the executive board, also took part, these SISMET officials declared that it was essential for Angola to receive the benefits of technology transfer that the Portuguese company makes possible in a sector wherein Angola has a serious shortage of qualified personnel. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 27 10992]

CSO: 3442/50

OUTCOME OF NEGOTIATIONS AMONG VARIOUS FACTIONS 'UNCERTAIN'

Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Nov 83 p 20

[Text] On Friday, 25 November, in a communique from Tripoli received in Paris, Goukouni Oueddei gave his agreement to a "round table" between the various Chadian parties which would take place, according to this communique, in Addis Ababa on 21 December. However, the agreement of the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] to this initiative by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is only one in principle, since Mr Oueddei indicates that this "round table" will bring together "the GUNT with its various components" and "the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] trend led by Hissein Habre."

This represents a new refusal to recognize the legitimacy of the Ndjamea government, since the latter had definitely stated that this meeting was not to be accompanied by any preliminary condition or veto. Indeed, Mr Habre intends to participate in this meeting as a head of state and not as the head of a faction. Moreover, his government had been officially recognized by the OAU at the Addis Ababa summit last June.

Mr Oueddei notes in his communique: "The commitment to direct negotiations between the GUNT and the FAN is the only way to put an end to the madness that has overtaken Chad, provoked by Hissein Habre's rebellion against the legitimate authority in Chad and the invasion of our country by reactionary imperialist troops."

The outcome of the negotiations in progress thus remains uncertain, even if concessions have been made on both sides. Goukouni Oueddei has lifted the precondition of the withdrawal of French troops to any negotiation with Ndjamea. And at the Vittel summit, Hissein Habre, who had previously recognized only Libya as the sole interlocutor, had proposed a dialog with "all Chadians."

The possibility of a settlement of the Chadian conflict is still stymied by practical methods of participation. Will they be removed between now and mid-December?

In a communique published in Paris on Thursday, 24 December, the Socialist Party [PS] announced that "several discussions took place in Paris from 16 to 23 November between a delegation from the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) of Chad and the international secretariat of the PS. These discussions dealt with

an analysis of the situation in Chad and the means of facilitating a return to peace in that country. The relations thus officially established will be continued," the PS communique goes on to say.

The Socialist Party states that the contacts established with the CDR at "the request of the latter go back to June 1982, but the CDR, one of the GUNT's main components, is not a favored partner." The PS international secretariat points out that it has already received a delegation from the CCFAN [Northern Armed Forces Command Council] and that it is preparing to receive a delegation from the GUNT next week. These contacts, it is again said on Solferino Street, are part of the Socialist Party's concern to make contact with all Chadian political components "without favoring any one of them." The PS says, "We have points of agreement with every one of them, but not 100 percent agreement."

The PS states that it recognizes the current Ndjama government and that it is repeating to all its interlocutors that it is a question of a "reality that cannot be bypassed" and that it does not recognize the GUNT as a government.

However, an official Chadian source in Paris indicates that this communique, which speaks of relations "officially" established with the CDR, runs the risk of muddling diplomatic measures in progress and of arousing trends by giving them unhopd-for importance.

9434

CSO: 3419/223

BRIEFS

EEC COTTON CAMPAIGN GRANT--The European Communities are granting financial support of more than 1.2 billion CFA francs to Chad's 1984-85 cotton campaign. After a favorable opinion from the European Development Fund (EDF) committee, the European Communities Commission has decided to finance the input requirements (fertilizer, insecticides, etc.) for the 1984-85 cotton campaign for the rotation cropping of 40,000 hectares of cotton in agricultural productivity in the Sudanese area of Chad. Taking into account the urgency of acquiring means of production, this constitutes a preliminary measure for implementing new Community interventions in the region for a total amount of 4.7 billion CFA francs. The project is included in the fifth EDF program concluded last May between the Chadian Government and the European Communities for a total amount of 21 billion CFA francs, not including Community support in the field of food aid and emergency assistance. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 23 Nov 83 p 7] 9434

CSO: 3419/223

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON RELIEF EFFORTS

AB281340 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Communique issued by the National Political Bureau on the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Conakry on 27 December on the earthquake in Guinea]

[Text] The National Political Bureau and members of the government on Tuesday, 27 December 1983, held an extraordinary meeting presided over by the comrade secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure. During this working session, the council was informed about relief operations taking place for comrades of the region of Gaoual who have been hit by a series of earthquakes. The council was informed about the many teams of researchers and specialists studying various aspects of the earthquakes, their causes and their consequences. These teams were sent by various friendly countries and international organizations to study in detail the earthquake which has hit us.

In order to ensure the best possible working conditions and the smooth and effective coordination with Guinean specialists, the council decided to immediately establish a scientific committee. The head of state immediately implemented this decision by signing a decree to that effect. This ad hoc scientific committee for the coordination of studies and research on the earthquake in Guinea comprises the following comrades:

Chairman: the minister of mines and geology; members: the minister of higher education and scientific research; the minister of agro-pastoral farms agricultural cooperatives; the director general of the Central Institute of Coordination of Research and Documentation in Guinea, the director general of planning; the director general of geology; the director general of the Petroleum Company of Guinea. The council also decided to send a large delegation to Gaoual on Wednesday, 28 December 1983.

Finally, the council was informed by the latest relief assistance being sent to the victims of Gaoual by the United Nations and individuals and organizations: This relief assistance is from: the Islamic Conference Organization, \$300,000; the (Boharn) family which is in charge of Guinea pilgrims during their pilgrimage to Mecca, 7 million CFA francs; the (Chaourane) joint diamond mining company, \$250,000; the United States Embassy in Conakry, \$250,000; the World

Food Program, 76 tons of food products comprising 60 tons of rice, 4.5 tons of oil, 6 tons of meat, 4.5 tons of milk, and 1.5 tons of sugar. From the Republic of France came 1,000 tons of cereal and a helicopter for the smooth running relief operations.

Finally, Michel Zaoul, director general of Alco company informed the committee of solidarity with victims of the earthquake that he will send a large quantity of medical supplies such as antibiotics, vaccines, and dressing kits.

The council expressed the Guinean people's gratitude to all countries, individuals and companies, and to all international organizations which in various ways showed their sympathy and solidarity with the People's Republic of Guinea during the disaster. Ready for Production!

[Signed] The National Political Bureau

CSO: 3419/278

GUINEA

TOURE CHAIRS JOINT PARTY-GOVERNMENT MEETING

AB302140 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The Central Committee and the government held a joint session this day, 30 December 1983, as of 1100 in the Council of Ministers' Hall under the chairmanship of Supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the republic and head of state. It had the following agenda: examination of the situation resulting from the earthquake with the National Solidarity Committee; and the creation of a committee for the promotion of agro-industry.

At the beginning of the session the head of state called on Comrade Abdoulaye Gao Balde, member of the National Political Bureau and liaison officer of the National Committee of Solidarity With the Victims of the Gaoual Earthquake. Comrade Gao Balde gave a general report on the situation since the appeal launched by the supreme leader of the revolution following the statements coming in from the disaster areas in the Gaoual area after the earthquake on 22 December 1983. He gave the list of the numerous donors and details on the aid received from friendly countries, international organizations, charity organizations, political and religious figures, and so on. The Council expressed deep appreciation for this mark of national and international humane solidarity and thanked the generous donors whose number increases daily.

CSO: 3419/278

GUINEA

BRIEFS

USSR AIDS EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS--The executive committee of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent has decided to send to Guinea 1,000 kilos of drugs, 1,000 blankets, 1,000 tins of baby food, and some tents in aid of the families affected by the recent earthquake. [Text] [AB300948 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 30 Dec 83]

CSO: 3419/278

FRG AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS, COOPERATION

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22, 24 Nov 83

[22 Nov 83 p 10]

[Excerpts] In connection with the official visit that West German President Karl Carstens has been making to our country since yesterday, we interviewed His Excellency, Mr Rudolf Koppenofer, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Ivory Coast.

In the interview set forth below, the German diplomat points out not only the importance of President Carsten's historic visit to Abidjan but also the excellence of Ivory Coast-German relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries shortly after 1960.

[Question] Bilateral cooperation between Bonn and Abidjan will certainly experience a revival as a result of the visit to the Ivory Coast of His Excellency, Karl Carstens, President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Could you give us, here and now, an evaluation of this historic visit, of which so much is expected?

[Answer] The Federal Republic of Germany established diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast immediately after its accession to independence in 1960. These relations have developed during the last 23 years in a spirit of great and deep friendship, thanks, in the first place, to substantial agreement on our two countries' basic political ideas, for example, renunciation of force in international relations, noninterference in the internal affairs of third countries, dialogue as a way of resolving conflicts, respect for human rights and a liberal economic policy.

Nevertheless, such a development of the relations between our two countries depends on personal contact with our statesmen.

President Houphouet-Boigny has twice travelled to the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mr Heinrich Lubke, second president of the Federal Republic of Germany, was the first European chief of staff to make an official visit to this young Ivory Coast republic.

Our governments carry on fruitful contacts in international organizations and have exchanged visits in numerous areas of activity.

Finally, the visit of President Karl Carstens should show how the Federal Republic values the maintenance of these relations with the Ivory Coast and the importance it gives to the pursuit and intensification of the dialogue with the Ivory Coast Government on matters affecting our two countries in particular and the world in general.

[Question] In the economic recovery effort being undertaken by the Ivory Coast Government, may substantial aid from your government be expected?

[Answer] Ever since the independence of your country, that is to say for 23 years, the Ivory Coast and Federal Republic of Germany have been working together. During this period, the federal German government has given the Ivory Coast credits totaling DM 458.2 million, or about 50 billion CFA francs. Since the first oil price shock in 1973-74, these credits have been provided on extremely favorable terms, i.e., for 50 years with a 10-year grace period and an annual interest rate of .75 percent.

In addition, my country has helped the Ivory Coast by providing personnel and materials in the area of technical assistance. The projects financed or co-financed by the Federal Republic of Germany are, for the most part, in the agricultural sector, especially in animal production, as well as in the formation and promotion of industrial cooperation. The German contribution, insofar as technical assistance is concerned, amounts to DM 110.3 million for the 23 years of your independence, or about 12 billion CFA francs. This was in the form of grants.

From these figures, you will see that my government regards the Ivory Coast as a favored partner in Africa.

There is no reason for my government's position to change, even if the amounts available for our bilateral economic cooperation program cannot be maintained at the present level, owing to the unfavorable world outlook. To borrow a phrase from your distinguished president.

[Question] In what new sectors of our economy does the German Government intend to invest?

[Answer] First of all, I should tell you that the German government does not itself invest. We adhere to liberal ideas in our economic system. Thus, it is individuals and private enterprises that make our economy work.

Insofar as private German investments in the Ivory Coast are concerned, I must admit that they are still modest. It is a question of some enterprises in the forestry sector, tropical flowers, processing of tropical fruit and, more recently, in the automobile sector. In addition, our development association, DEG, which is an organism partially funded by the German government, is participating in the BIDI and the BNDA, as well as in some of the enterprises already mentioned.

[Question] For what purposes has German aid been provided in recent years?

[Answer] In reply to your question, I will limit my comments to our bilateral intergovernmental cooperation.

Under such cooperation, there are two headings: financial cooperation and technical assistance.

Financial cooperation is carried out through projects for which the German government provides credits. These credits are given on particularly favorable terms; I spoke of them a few minutes ago.

Technical assistance generally consists of lending services and providing materials for certain well-defined projects.

During recent years, Ivory Coast-German financial cooperation has been concentrated on the provision of drinking water, rural electrification and management of herds, all this in the north of the Ivory Coast, as well as in infrastructure projects such as the ports of Abidjan and San Pedro and the Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration [RAN]. With respect to RAN, the purchase of switching engines and partial doubling of the railway system were financed. Finally, my government has concerned itself with the promotion of small and medium-size enterprises by providing lines of credit to the Ivorian Bank for Industrial Development [BIDI] and the National Agricultural Development Bank [BNDA].

Our technical assistance is directed toward the agricultural sector, particularly the area of animal production. Good examples of such cooperation are the animal pathology and ecology laboratories, as well as the Korhogo anti-tsetse fly project. Nor should we overlook the Center for Industrial Use of Livestock at Ferkessedougou, the central laboratory for animal nutrition or the technical counseling project at the Ministry of Animal Production in Abidjan. To these should be added the experts in the field of professional education, promotion of industrial cooperation and football.

[24 Nov 83 p 19]

[Question] What is Germany's position with regard to the problem of agricultural raw materials, especially coffee and cacao, which do not seem to be in great demand in your market?

[Answer] Fortunately, I am in a position to tell you that the impression conveyed by your question is not altogether correct. On the contrary, cacao and coffee are agricultural raw materials greatly appreciated by us Germans. And the Ivory Coast benefits greatly by our appreciation.

To give you an example, I will cite certain rather impressive figures. In 1982, the Federal Republic of Germany imported about 195,000 tons of cacao beans, 66,000 tons of which (more than a third!) came from the Ivory Coast. My country is the largest consumer of cacao in Europe and one of the Ivory Coast's most important customers. Because of different statistical systems, my country's position as a large buyer of Ivory Coast cacao is unfortunately not reflected in your statistics. Your customs authorities set forth their

export statistics according to the port of destination. For reasons that I do not want to go into now, most of the Ivory Coast cacao destined for West Germany passes through the Dutch ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam; of the 66,000 tons imported in 1982, approximately 40,000 tons were transshipped via these two ports. The 40,000 tons are now shown in the Ivory Coast statistics on trade with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Insofar as coffee is concerned, my country imported 6,800 tons in 1982. In this context, it should be noted that Germans prefer coffee made from blending several kinds, of which arabica represents the largest part by far.

In 1980, my government adhered hesitantly to the new International Cacao Agreement in Geneva. This agreement, however, could not play its regulating role, given the fact that the largest producer of cacao in the world, the Ivory Coast, and the largest consumer, the United States, did not adhere to the convention. The German federal government hopes that the next International Cacao Agreement will be drafted in such a way that all producing and consuming countries can adhere to it, so that the world cacao market will be better organized than it has been so far.

12336

CSO: 3419/217

MALI

GOUKOUNI MEETS WITH TRAORE, GIVES INTERVIEW

AB222030 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The president of the republic today received in audience President Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. The audience took place this afternoon at 1400 just after the cabinet meeting. The GUNT chairman arrived in Bamako at the head of an important delegation consisting of two members of the GUNT and several high ranking officials who took part in the Lagos accord meeting. The private talks, which were attended by cabinet members, focused in particular on the preparedness expressed by Goukouni Oueddei to leave no stone unturned in the search for a negotiated solution to the Chadian problem during the roundtable conference to take place on 9 January in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the OAU.

Goukouni Oueddei, who described the situation in Chad, expressed the desire to receive the wise advice of President Moussa Traore before the roundtable conference in Addis Ababa. The talks were held in presence of Mohamed Agamani, secretary for external relations of the Central Executive Bureau of the party; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of external affairs and international cooperation; and Sheick Sadibou Kane, acting for the secretary general to the Presidency of the Republic. Goukouni Oueddei, who had earlier visited Congo and Benin, will go to Algiers after his trip to Bamako.

Following the audience, Goukouni Oueddei told our reporter, Thomas Mathieu Kone, that he is prepared to meet Hissein Habre for a negotiated solution to the crisis:

[Begin recording] [Goukouni] You know very well that President Moussa Traore is one of the wisest heads of state of Africa. Because of this, we have come to Bamako to hold talks with him, to explain to him in detail the developments in our situation, and to receive from him wise advice that, in our view, is salutary advice that should certainly enable us to find a solution at the forthcoming meeting between the Chadian factions in Addis Ababa on 9 January. In fact, our discussions centered on these issues and we explained them to him and he answered us frankly and sincerely as a brother and as a wiseman of Africa who is concerned about the tragedy of the Chadian people who hope that Chad will regain peace and stability. The Chadian people, like the Malian people, aspire to peace and tranquility.

[Kone] Recently, eight Chadian factions regrouped into a National Liberation Council. What does this mean?

[Goukouni] You know that the National Liberation Council, which we have just created, is a supreme body for the revolutionary struggle, that is to say for our struggle for the liberation of Chad. It is a supreme governing and policy-making body. We have placed this body above the GUNT with the objective of ending the existence of factions that have in a way become the major cause of the disputes and contradictions that we are experiencing in our country. We created this body to merge all the Chadian factions.

[Kone] Frankly, are you ready to meet Hissein Habre to end the war that is tearing Chad apart.

[Goukouni] As I have said on many occasions, I sincerely want to bring peace and stability to our country and to see all the Chadian refugees return to their own country. It is for these reasons that I agreed to hold discussions with Hissein Habre to find a solution. I agreed to negotiate with him to try and find a solution. Thus, I will go to Addis Ababa in January with a strong determination to come back with a negotiated settlement.

CSO: 3419/242

F04 REFORESTATION PROJECT ENSURES COUNTRY'S FUTURE WOOD SUPPLY

Progress Underway

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] The F04 project to reforest about 20,000 hectares in the region between Dondo and Muanza District, Sofala Province, with eucalyptus and several native species is currently showing genuine progress with the completion of 534 hectares. Company Director Inacio Abreu, who provided our newspaper with this report, revealed that the project will be galvanized, starting this year, by the arrival of more mid-level forestry technicians and by improvements in the workers' social conditions.

It is expected that the 500 hectares scheduled for planting this year will be surpassed.

The Sofala Forestry Plantation project, "F04," is part of the MONAP and its main purpose is to create suitable conditions for supplying the Sofala region with wood fuels, particularly firewood, charcoal and lumber, in 5 years.

The "F04" project, which is bound by the Savane and Chone Rivers in an area extending approximately 20,000 hectares, is made up of two production units. One unit is located in Inhamizua and the other in "Milha Oito." The project includes 537 workers, 8 low level technicians, 3 mid level forestry technicians, 1 agronomist and 1 FAO specialist.

The plantation areas have been slowing growing since the beginning of the reforestation program in 1981. The work slowed down during the second year of the project. In this manner, eucalyptus trees were planted on 100, 54 and 370 hectares of land in 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively. It is envisioned that this year's program will surpass the 500 hectares scheduled for planting by 30 percent.

Thanks to a better arrangement and internal organization of workers in all sectors, the possibility is growing annually that the enterprise will be more

productive in planting eucalyptus or other fast growing indigenous species. "We began to get greater output in all the project's reforestation program once basic social conditions and greater mechanical support are obtained. This was the decisive factor in production for us," said Director Inacio Abreu.

Current Situation

It is expected that a total of 500 acres will be planted with eucalyptus, chanfuta, pangapanga and missanga trees (the latter three in small areas) this year through the FO4 project. The area involved is split in two equal parts in the Inhamizua and "Milha oito" production units.

According to the information given us by the project director, all the units are showing truly positive progress in their work. This creates certain optimism that this plan, which is already a reality in some areas, will be completed ahead of schedule.

The Inhamizua production unit's 250 hectare goal has been practically achieved. All that remains to be done is to stake out and dig the holes. Meanwhile, it will be possible to increase the planting by an additional 250 hectares in the same area, which are already being staked out. The "Milha oito" production unit has also prepared 75 hectares more than was called for in the plan. These are now awaiting the seedlings.

Planting is scheduled to begin in January, February and March. According to statements made by the head of the project's technical department, Braz Junior, the goal is for the nursery to produce 1.2 million eucalyptus seedlings. "This amount will be sufficient for the land that is already prepared. We are definitely going to achieve it."

The region where the nurseries are located will not be affected by the lack of water certain areas close by are experiencing because of a small lake less than 300 meters away where water is pumped to irrigate them with a sprinkler system.

According to what our reporters learned on the scene, in addition to the enormous eucalyptus nurseries being cultivated by women, there are some special plots, parts of which have experimental trees for this area. These trees are: the Australian pine, the acacia, the tamarind, the leucainas and other native plants that, at least in the nurseries, are showing good results and prospects of adapting.

Drought May Damage

"Although the outlook and the work done (preparing the land, the nurseries) are all showing promise that this will be a successful campaign, these hopes can fade if there is no rain at the scheduled planting time," the director of the enterprise and the respective production unit technicians admitted when approached by our reporters.

He confirmed that in this regard "the workers' dedication is generally satisfactory. It would be very sad if we did not begin the campaign because of a lack of rain. So that, in the final analysis, the rain has the last word," said the project director.

Production of Charcoal, Firewood

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] Considerable amounts of charcoal and firewood are currently being furnished to Dondo District and some areas of the city of Beira by the Sofala Forestry Plantation Project, "FO4." In some areas, this has helped minimize the shortage of these wood fuels that have recently been in great demand.

According to what our reporters learned from Braz Junior, the chief of the FO4 project's technical department, charcoal production is the result of making complete use of the wood products being obtained from cutting down the present forest to make way for reforestation with eucalyptus and other kinds of trees.

Charcoal is being produced in both FO4 units where reforestation will take place this year. The goal for charcoal production is merely an estimate based on the areas and the type of forest that now exist where the cutting is taking place.

Once again, according to the information Braz Junior gave us, it is calculated that 2,500 cubic meters of firewood will be cut and 500 tons of charcoal produced in the 500 hectare area scheduled for reforestation this year.

Moreover, it is known that the firewood harvesting goal has already been surpassed (103 percent) while it is acknowledged, "with great optimism," that there is a possibility charcoal production will reach its target because "there is a lot of wood in the field."

Charcoal is produced daily (weather permitting) in traditional ovens. Each oven produces an average of 25 to 30 sacks of charcoal which corresponds to 20 cubic meters of stacked wood. The project's workers are the first to benefit from this production, mainly in the form of firewood. A part of the charcoal is sent to Dondo District, near the production sites, and the other smaller part is shipped to the city of Beira.

According to what our reporters learned, the workers are striving to increase charcoal production this month and next in order to supply Dondo and part of Beira with this wood fuel because of the coming holiday season. According to the project director, the distribution and marketing will be under the responsibility of a provincial government or party agency designated for this.

The city of Beira, like the nation's capital, is facing serious problems obtaining supplies of charcoal which has recently become the fuel most used by people because there is no cooking gas.

Workers Benefit

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Rogerio Sitoé]

[Text] The management of the Sofala Forestry Plantation Project, "F04," is currently striving to improve the living conditions of its 537 workers.

As a result, a special workers' food store was inaugurated there recently.

In the meantime, a new residential quarter is also going up in the "Milha oito" production unit, and land to grow corn, cassava, rice and vegetables is being prepared, our reporters learned.

According to the project's management, a decisive component of the reforestation program's success will be to improve the workers' social conditions (which can already be seen in some areas). It also represents the fulfillment of the FRELIMO's fourth party congress decisions.

As a result, an agriculture department is going to be introduced this year for the first time. A recently arrived mid-level technician has already assumed these duties. It was determined that rice, corn and, above all, cassava were feasible crops for the "Milha oito" area.

As our reporters were able to visit the farming areas, they were able to see that there are crops already in the soil. There are 30 hectares of corn, 10 of cassava and 10 of rice.

On a par with these activities, there is special attention being given to large scale vegetable production and raising of small livestock. The soil is very fertile and, according to the results of some experiments already done, all indications are that there will be good results.

This program expands upon the opening of the special workers' store that periodically sells basic necessities. Its goal is to create conditions for the enterprise to become self-sufficient in food for its workers (using its own resources) in the next few years.

Housing

A large part of the project's workers lives very far from the fields where they work. This means that the enterprise provides transportation to take the workers to and from work.

According to the project director, the tendency is to slowly transfer the workers close to the production units into the so-called "workers' quarters" that are being built for this purpose.

This activity is already underway in the "Milha Oito" production unit where many workers already live in a growing residential area. The houses being

built are of the improved traditional type and it is planned that others will be built of brick. Ten thousand bricks out of the 13,000 planned for production have already been made in a local oven located very close to this residential area.

Other reports point out that there is an infirmary in each production unit as well as a school to educate and teach reading and writing, a small carpenter shop and a crafts shop. The support provided by the World Food Program should also be noted. It periodically provides dried fish, oil, flour and other food-stuffs.

Photos Published

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by R. Siteo]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture is making a great effort to protect nature by organizing groups to control the burning. Meanwhile, the reforestation projects in our country are gaining momentum. We are already reaping the fruits of this labor in some areas. The FO4 project we have been discussing in our recent editions is an example of this.

The project is aimed at reforesting 20,000 hectares in Sofala Province so that in, at least, 5 years this utilization of nature by man may supply the region with wood fuels as well as lumber for construction. We are publishing photographs of the work being carried out in the FO4 project on page three of this edition.

The Ministry of Agriculture is making a great effort to protect nature by organizing groups to control the burning. Meanwhile, the reforestation projects are gaining momentum. We are already reaping the positive fruits of this labor in some regions.

The FO4 project is aimed at reforesting about 20,000 hectares in Sofala Province. It is only a small part integrated into a series of other identical projects in Mozambique. The goal is to make use of and control nature so that in at least 5 years the region may be supplied with wood fuels--firewood and charcoal--as well as lumber for construction.

After about 3 years of organizing, the FO4 project "is now in a decisive stage of reforestation. The technical, working and social conditions have been created and put in place for the project to be considered promising," said Jan Olsson, coordinator of the MONAP projects, to our reporters a few days ago when he visited all the production units to evaluate the work done up till now and prepare follow-up conditions for up to 1985.

The photos published here show:

- 1) Stacking firewood to build a charcoal producing oven.

- 2) At least 25 sacks of charcoal will be produced here.
- 3) Conditions exist for the F04 project to begin a decisive reforestation phase. We make firewood and charcoal from the cut timber.
- 4) This forest will be cleared in order to begin reforesting with seedlings that will later be used to produce charcoal and firewood.
- 5) Some social conditions were created for the F04 project workers.
- 6) The nurseries where it is expected thousands of plants, such as eucalyptuses and other tree species, will be grown.
- 7) The cutting advances in order to prepare the land for eucalyptuses.

9935

CSO: 3443/67

MINISTER SAYS FOOD SITUATION BETWEEN HARVESTS TO BE DIFFICULT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Nov 83 p 3

/Article by Ibrahima Fall: "Results of the WFP Evaluation Mission:
The Period Between Harvests Will be Hard"/

/Excerpts/ This year's harvest has been one of the most catastrophic that Senegal has known. Not only did the rains come late but they were capricious in their volume and their distribution. The situation is so catastrophic that it would be better to speak of no harvest at all. The people and the livestock are thus at the center of concern.

It is necessary to hasten multi-form assistance in order to prevent irremediable scarcity and famine.

Yesterday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the minister of rural development made a new and urgent appeal to the international community, requesting assistance to bridge the efforts undertaken by the government. This was on the occasion of the food coordination meeting between the government and the donors. At the meeting, the report of the WFP on the 1982-83 harvest was examined.

This mission is following up the request made of the director of the WFP. The program of the evaluation mission covered both the farming and the pasture situations. The mission thus went into the River, Louga, Diourbel, and Thies regions.

Upon opening the meeting, the minister of rural development congratulated the mission on the quality of its work and the pertinence of its analyses. Sketching a succinct picture of the farming situation, Amadou Bator Diop indicated that this year's final ploughing before winter was characterized by a catastrophic grain shortage and by a poor reconstitution of the pasture land.

He pointed out that the average grain production is 650,000 tons, while this year's estimate is for 515,000 tons gross, with food needs reaching 1,242,000 tons, "which our import possibilities and the aid promises received to date will not cover." The livestock has also suffered from this lack of rain. The minister noted that it is in

miserable condition and that "the period between harvests will thus be very hard." The severity of the situation requires greater action on the part of the international community to help the people and the livestock. Because it shares the same concerns as the Senegalese people, the international community, predicted Bator Diop, will not disappoint our hopes.

Lack of Rain

Reading the report of the evaluation mission, S Linner first affirmed that he was impressed by the frankness and courage of the rural populations, who, despite the difficulties, "have faith in the future." He then pointed out that the conclusions of the commission were still partial, that the work is soon to be finalized and that it will constitute the official request that the government will address to the international community. The head of the mission said that this year's final ploughing before winter was everywhere characterized by a shortage of rain. With grain production estimated at 515,000 tons and food needs at 1,242,000 tons, Linner pointed out that, despite the efforts undertaken by the government, there will be sizeable grain deficit. It will be approximately 277,000 tons.

The dramatic situation of the livestock was also gone over with a fine-tooth comb. The report shows that in the areas affected by the trouble, 20 percent of the livestock has died. The livestock difficulties have been aggravated by the transhumance of the livestock of neighboring countries. Along with the safeguard measures taken by the government, the mission feels that outside aid, starting next January, is indispensable. The mission did not stop at depicting the dramatic daily situation of the rural populations. It went farther, compiling a catalogue of recommendations.

With regard to food aid, the mission estimates that emergency aid of at least 150,000 tons must be envisaged for the hardest-hit areas (River, Louga, and Diourbel). The constitution of a security food stock of 60,000 tons for a quarter was also recommended, as well as the distribution of large quantities of powdered milk, the cost of which is estimated at 4 million dollars. It will also be necessary to put at the disposal of the affected producers 20,000 tons of powdered milk and 5,000 tons of butter oil. The mission also recommended the rehabilitation of agriculture in the areas affected by the cyclic phenomenon. It will be necessary to give the producers the elements required for the next harvest.

As regards the safeguarding of the livestock, the mission feels that the many problems existing in this sector have not been resolved in the framework of the Livestock Safeguard Operation (LSO). It is therefore necessary to provide 68,000 tons of concentrated food and 400,000 doses of anti-parasite medicine. Reinforcement of ways and means for the Animal Health and Production Department is also recommended.

Grain Situation

The mission estimates that the consumption needs for 1984 are for 815,000 tons of sorghum, 16,000 tons of corn, and 299,000 tons of rice. The food aid confirmed or expected totals of 116,242 tons, 51,242 in emergency aid and 62,200 in programmed aid. As for the overall grain situation, with a total need of 1,242,000 tons, it is estimated that the available stocks are 10,000 tons, the available production 314,000 tons, and the scheduled imports 414,000 tons, thus leaving a balance of 393,000 tons. Responding to questions about the hardest-hit areas and the gravity of the deficit, the members of the commission said that Casamance has a deficit of 31 percent, the River and Louga 94 percent, Diourbel 76 percent, Thies 75 percent, Sine-Saloum 45 percent, and eastern Senegal 27 percent.

After the first phase, devoted to reading and discussing the report of the evaluation mission, the minister of rural development invited the representatives from countries and international organizations to indicate how they plan to help our country make up, as soon as possible, its food deficit. Thus, the representative of West Germany reiterated the willingness of his government to assist Senegal. To do so, he awaits the official request. As for the representative from Italy, he announced the decision of his government to grant us emergency aid in freeze-dried products. The French representative reminded us of his country's aid of 5,000 tons of wheat, with further deliveries to be scheduled. For his part, the USAID representative repeated the decision of his organization to help absorb our deficit, a decision made during the visit of the chief of state to the United States. As for the EEC, it plans food aid of 23,800 tons of wheat and 1,500 tons of powdered milk. This aid is expected next January and February.

In closing the meeting, Bator Diop emphasized at length to the donors the need to confirm the aid next 1 January so that it can be scheduled.

12368

CSO: 3419/232

DAILY COMMENTS ON JAPAN 'EXPLOITING' AFRICAN COUNTRIES

AB241300 Paris AFP in English 0739 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, 24 Dec (AFP)--The Sierra Leone Government took delivery Friday of four Japanese fishing boats as the local press lashed Japan for stinginess and for "exploiting the economies of many African countries by lopsided trade."

The newspaper WEEKEND SPARK said Japan had "penetrated and dislodged many European and American markets and products in the Third World but given very little in return to help poor countries."

It asked: "Why continue to approve massive imports of Japanese products when we are not getting any help or special considerations from the Japanese? The quickstand drainage of our meagre foreign exchange on Japanese goods alone is enough to produce fresh thinking.

"Why can't the Japanese help us with their great technological knowledge in establishing industries here and in industrial agriculture?" the paper asked.

At a ceremony to accept the fishing boats, Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens said they were "another testimony to the cordial and fruitful relations" between Sierra Leone and Japan.

CSO: 3400/461

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON LESOTHO ELECTION PLANS

MB300753 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] From Lesotho today the good and the bad news: the good news, we hope, is that a general election is to be held in the country soon, according to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. The bad news is that members of the Lesotho police have searched the home and offices of the leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli.

This follows his expulsion from the Lesotho National Assembly because of an interview with him which was broadcast and screened by the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC]. Certainly the facts show that Mr Mofeli's treatment by the Jonathan government has been both undemocratic and unfair.

The motion calling for Mr Mofeli's expulsion from the National Assembly was introduced by Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana and claimed inter alia that he had said in the interview that Lesotho provided military bases to the ANC and thereby invited foreign intervention. In fact, Mr Mofeli had not said that Lesotho provided military bases to the ANC. He merely said that such a suspicion existed in South Africa, that it was impossible to check on the clandestine activities of the ANC, and that it would therefore be a good idea to remove them to other countries. Foreign Minister Sekhonyana himself told the SABC in an interview that it would be naïve to discount the possibility that the ANC was involved in subversive acts in South Africa originating in Lesotho, but that this was being done clandestinely.

If guilt is to be allocated, therefore, then he is as guilty as Mr Mofeli in inviting so-called foreign intervention. Certainly events indicate that the Jonathan government is fighting with its back against the wall, and if truly fair and free elections are held, there is no guarantee that the government will be returned to power. However, the last election was aborted by Chief Jonathan when it became clear that he was losing. So from strong political opposition, the Jonathan government has also been severely criticized by the Catholic Church because of its relations with communist states. This church represents about 40 percent of the nation.

And finally, Chief Jonathan has done little to improve the country's economy and, in fact, his actions and attitudes towards South Africa have resulted in blows to the economy because of steps taken by South Africa along the country's common border. With more than 50 percent of Lesotho's labor forces employed in this country, good relations are essential for the welfare of the Basuto people. These are indeed trying times for the Jonathan government.

UDF SEES NO VALUE IN PARTY, COPE MEETINGS

MB291150 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpt] The United Democratic Front (UDF) believes that nothing worthwhile can emerge from the forthcoming congresses of the coloured Labor Party and Congress of the People (Cope).

Mr Terror Lekhota, the UDF's publicity secretary, said in a statement yesterday that Cope "represented nobody" while the confidence of the Labour Party had been "drained by the successes of the UDF".

The Labour Party and Cope congresses will decide whether or not to request the Government to hold a referendum to test the coloured community's support for the new constitution.

Cope's congress is being held in Cape Town this week, while Labour's congress takes place in Port Elizabeth next week.

Mr Lekhota said Cope had never been publicly launched nor had it ever conducted a public campaign of any kind.

As it represented nobody, it was difficult to figure out "who it could claim to represent," he said.

"Because it represents nobody, the UCF is confident whatever decision is taken or arrived at, our people will continue to reject the new constitution, as they have amply shown with their full support for the UCF campaigns of the last few months."

CSO: 3400/462

AZAPO ISSUES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

MB291149 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has given notice in its new year message that it will stop at nothing in its fight for the repossession of South Africa and the transfer of power to the rightful owners -- black people.

The coming year and the years ahead would demand of blacks the strengthening of their organisations and the fighting "of all manifestations of ruling class ideologies."

"We want the world to know that there will be no grievances redressed until such time that our land has been regained," the message said.

Black "emancipation" would be ensured only when "imperialist interests and aggression are forced into retreat."

"As they prepare for more repression, so must we prepare to resist."

The South African authorities "mistakenly" believed the resistance of the "oppressed" people in the country was orchestrated from abroad when its impetus was a fact to be found in internal repression, racial discrimination and exploitation.

However, AZAPO said while "state violence" escalated on the one hand and "genuine and progressive" efforts increased on the other, "forces of reaction and political opportunism are rearing their heads."

"We again find ourselves going back into the era of petitions and deputations from organisations which are supposed to be 'progressive.' That can be described as nothing else but 'political nostalgia.'"

There is no need to negate all lessons we have learnt in the past," AZAPO's message said.

In an attack on the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), AZAPO said it was not surprising to find the "so-called 'radical' white students" in the organization pleading with university administration to "ban spying."

This revealed a "lack of political perspective" and was a "conscious attempt" to sabotage AZAPO's political struggle.

State action had led AZAPO to believe "open warfare" had been declared on the "oppressed and exploited" people and there was no question as to who was on the receiving end when the white community prospered at the expense of millions of blacks.

CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CITES SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

MB021310 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Interest in South Africa"]

[Text] The interest of the Soviet Union in South Africa is manifested not least in the level at which its intelligence activities in the country are handled. The conviction of the former commander of Simonstown Naval Base and his wife for spying for Moscow, although the most spectacular of the cases uncovered, fits into the pattern.

Up to now, it has not been South Africans but East Europeans who have been unearthed as spies, and their dossier is ample confirmation of the Republic's high priority in the Kremlin's plan for global expansion. Among them was (Yuriy Loginov), of whom his KGB masters thought so highly that he was exchanged for 10 captured West German agents. Before that, he was reported to have divulged the names of colleagues in 23 other countries. From Major (Aleksey Koslov) information was gained on subversive activity in South-West Africa and the Republic before he was returned to Moscow in exchange for Sapper Johan van der Mescht and a number of unidentified Westerners held behind the Iron Curtain. A KGB trained Yugoslav, (Nero Malek), and Czechs (Yosof Kohoptu) and (Yara Kharek) were exposed in the seventies.

Control of South Africa is vital to the Soviet's international strategy. Authorities quote the statement once made by Brezhnev: Our aim is to gain control of the two great treasure houses on which the West depends: the energy of the Persian Gulf and the mineral treasures of Central and Southern Africa.

Professor (Durk Kunit), head of the Department of International Relations at Witwatersrand University, states that the Soviets are convinced that only the republic has the potential to act as the hub of a Soviet-controlled subcontinent if not the whole of Africa. The Politbureau's journal for African Marxism-Leninism has noted: We must include in our reckoning this area, which has a massive industrial base, a numerous and experienced working class and the possibility of acting in relation to most of the continent in the role developed Russia played toward the more underdeveloped parts of the Soviet Union.

The chief implication for international politics concerns the potential for strangling Western economies. The United States would be in crisis if Moscow were to gain control over South Africa's minerals, says Mr James Santini, former chairman of the Congressional House Committee on mining.

The vagaries of history have provided South Africa and the Soviet Union between them with over 90 percent of the world's strategic minerals. That fact alone has been sufficient to turn the entire subcontinent into a strategically vital battleground for Soviet revolutionary activity. The resources' war is on. Yet spying is a relatively minor dimension of it. Winning will require of South Africa and the West a willingness to face up to all its facets and a sustained counteroffensive.

CSO: 3400/462

LABOR PARTY DEMANDS EQUALITY FOR ALL BEFORE MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] Port Elizabeth--A spokesman of the Department of Defense has told DIE BURGER that the government is sticking to its viewpoint with respect to military conscription for coloreds and Indians in the planned new order of things and that is how Prime Minister P. W. Botha has put it.

This was the government's reaction to a statement made by the leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, in which he said that his party rejects conscription for the coloreds until all South Africans, including the blacks, "have full participation in this society."

When asked about this Colonel Buks Geyer, director of public relations for the armed forces and speaking for the Minister of Defense, General Magnus Malan, said that the prime minister "has spoken the last word on the subject of conscription for the coloreds" when he did so at a news conference just after the referendum of 2 November.

In the course of this news conference Mr Botha said that the coloreds and Indians would be taken into the country's conscription system step by step as the new order is instituted.

Permission

Rev Hendrickse is reported to have stated that the Labor Party will not agree to a military conscription of coloreds "until South Africa becomes a country of total participation by all who live here and until a new society is formed."

This principle is not negotiable. "If we become a part of the three chamber system no decision affecting us will be taken without our permission and as far as the Labor Party is concerned, conscription, is out of the question." This is what Rev Hendrickse said.

Rev Hendrickse is out of town and could not be reached for comment.

Mr Chris Heunis, the minister for Political Development and Planning, in answering a question on this subject said that he has no responsibility on the matter of conscription and therefore he could not provide any comment on the subject.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM EXAMINED

Pretoria DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 10 Nov 83 p 19

[Text] The results of the referendum have administered a finishing blow to the far right elements of the Free State. Any claims by the Conservative Party (KP) or the Reconstituted Nationalist Party (HNP) that they can win a seat in the province is wishful thinking. This is the opinion expressed by Free State MPs interviewed by DIE VOLKSBLAD.

What is also being said is that in the referendum the far right people were confronted with a massive number of lies about voting.

In some areas the "no" vote side got more support than in others, but this was mainly due to problems and grievances which had nothing to do with the constitution, but were exploited by people on the "no" side.

Everybody is also in agreement that one of the greatest factors which led those who were undecided to vote "yes" was Dr Andries Treurnicht's statements on religion. His 10 October address boomeranged badly on the "no" side.

Attacks

Dr Nak van der Merwe, the Free State leader of the Nationalist Party, says that there are no indications that any of the Free State seats are going to be lost. Opponents of the constitution came up with extensive attacks in constituencies such as Heilbron as well as Parys where they created all sorts of fictitious problems and even tried to rely on the problems and dissatisfaction among farmers, but they gained no profit from this.

The more than 65 percent solid support in the referendum will continue to exist to the exact same extent in a subsequent general election and, as a result, the far right elements can only lose support, because they have reached a plateau.

Dr Van der Merwe's statements on religion and the propaganda that the new constitution would be unchristian had created problems in the Free State initially; but after Dr Treurnicht said that a sector of the nation had scorned and rejected the kingship of Jesus Christ the undecided voters began to change their opinion.

Dr Willem Odendaal, the Free State MP appointee who has a broad experience in election campaigns, says that evidently there was a great deal of lying on the part of the "no" voters. While the Nationalist Party's canvassing and street work indicated consistently that a 65 percent "yes" vote was possible Mr Gustav Claassen, the KP's chief communications officer in the Free State, predicted that the "no" votes would get a 54 percent majority in the Free State.

What became very clear is that a predominant number of Free State University students voted in favor of the new constitution. Dr Odendaal said that the polls taken by the Nationalist Party show that about 80 percent of the students placed a "x" on the "yes" vote.

Mr Wynard Breytenbach, the MP for Kroonstad, says that he is convinced that in the end the undecided vote swung in favor of the "yes" vote. There must have been a large number of people who lied about their "no" vote.

Some of the people who did vote "no" are troubled by such things as the price of corn, fertilizers, etc.

One of the greatest plus factors on the "yes" side was the honest and frank manner in which supporters of the new constitution presented their case and did not even try to obscure the fact that the coloreds and Indians are going to be admitted into the new cabinet.

Banner

Mr Piet Clase, the MP for Virginia said that in his constituency a large number of Mine Workers Union members voted "no" because of actions taken by the union's chief secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus.

Mr Paulus, who sometimes acted under the banner of the HNP and then again under the banner of the KP, frightened members of the Mine Workers Union with all sorts of misrepresentations. Among other things he told the mineworkers that the coloreds and the Indians will be deciding on the working conditions of white mineworkers jointly with the whites when the new order is instituted.

Mr Clase said that Dr Treurnicht's address proved to have a great reaction in his constituency as well, while Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's approaching Chief Gatsha Buthelezi antagonized the English speakers.

Dr Louis van der Watt, the MP for Bloemfontein-East, said that street operations in his constituency showed that there was a 75 percent "yes" vote and that the "no" voters were mostly people who had grievances which had nothing to do with the constitution.

Honest

Prime minister Botha's honest approach and his strong leadership were strong factors in favor of the "yes" vote, while the responsible manner in

which the campaign in favor of the new constitution was conducted also influenced the voters.

Mr Pakkie Maree, the MP for Parsy who last year was entangled in a tough interim election, said that people in his constituency who voted "no" did so out of lack of information and misrepresentation. There were no problems in those instances where voters were informed.

Farmers

In some localities such as Vredefort, Bothaville and Vilgoenskroon there could have been a rather large number of "no" votes, but in places such as Parsy itself and Wasselsbron the "yes" was far in the majority.

People who voted negatively also consisted of those farmers who were having trouble with farming problems and also of those voters who were discontent with their living conditions--things that have nothing to do with the new constitution.

Digested

Mr Maree said that the shock of the split in Nationalist Party ranks has now been digested and if Dr At van Wyk were to come up again as his KP opponent as he did in the 1982 Parys interim elections then "I will beat him."

Mr Flip Olivier, the MP for Fauresmith, said that if there is going to be an election then the Nationalist Party in Fauresmith would come out a bigger winner than it was in the 1980 interim elections.

Better

The greatest plus factor in favor of the "yes" vote was information. The better people were informed the easier it was for them to decide in favor of the "yes" vote. The "yes" motivation was also good and the people's enthusiasm was better than at the time of any previous election in which they were involved.

Although 74 percent of the constituencies are still in the painful grip of drought and the farmers are going through hard times, there have been no signs of a large grievance vote.

The biggest reason that people had for voting "no" was the fear that the new order of things would not work and that the blacks would then have to be allowed to be brought in. If the new order does succeed then the belief is that more people will rejoin the Nationalist Party.

7964

CSO: 3401/28

CONSTITUTION: BUTHELEZI SEEN TURNING TO EXTREMISM

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Nov 83 p 17

[Article by Victor Munnik: What Role Does Inkatha Actually Have?"]

[Excerpt] In the heat of the referendum struggle Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi threatened to move closer to the ANC [African National Congress] in the event that the "yes" voters prevailed. Moreover, two weeks ago a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper quoted a "senior Inkatha leader" as saying that Inkatha conducted discussions with the ANC and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] in Botswana at the insistence of these two banned political organizations.

DIE VADERLAND undertook to talk with professors and politicians in order to ascertain what the leader of Inkatha meant by his proposal of a "marriage of convenience" with the ANC. Reportedly Inkatha is 800,000 members strong.

According to Dr Philip Frankel of the University of Witwatersrand, the important question is whether on its part the ANC would be willing to cooperate with the chief minister of KwaZulu.

While the ANC does recognize the importance of Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha it still continues to view homelands leaders as marionettes and creations of the South African government.

This raises the basic question about Chief Buthelezi's real objectives in politics: loyalties.

If Inkatha actually moves closer to the ANC and starts to provide evidence of this the government will then have a thorny problem in its hands, according to Mr Lodge. First of all Inkatha is a very large organization and secondly, it is very closely involved in the homelands system.

Dr Hennie Kotze, of the Rand Afrikaans University, stated that this is not the first time that Chief Buthelezi has made this threat.

But this is really in sharp contrast with the foiled attack on his life, believed to have been made by the ANC and with the arms depots established near the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi will have to do everything in his power to avoid a Muzorewa type moderate picture of himself. As the South African policy changes he will actually be forced to shift more to the left.

Dr Kotze emphasized that Chief Buthelezi does have strong political support. He saw to it that Natal was nearly free of disorders during the 1976 disturbances. In urban areas his meetings are attended by as many as 15,000 people. He is an important black moderate leader with whom the government will have to continue to deal with.

Ray Swart, the leader of the Natal Progressive Federal Party, says that he fears the forces within the Inkatha movement which are pressuring Chief Buthelezi to become a radical.

Nevertheless, Buthelezi remains a strong moderate leader and it is ridiculous that some people regard him as an extremist; however, events in white politics are undermining the basis for his moderate attitude.

Is he a leader in the "national liberation movement" or is he playing a game with the government with the ultimate objective of having it accept a dependence on a greater KwaZulu?

Open collaboration with Buthelezi can also mean that the ANC might lose the support of radical black organizations which are not friendly terms with Inkatha. A clear indication of this was seen in the reaction of those organizations to the events at the University of Zululand where five students were killed and nearly 100 wounded in clashes blamed on Inkatha agitators.

Mr Tom Lodge, author of the recent, "Black Politics in South Africa since 1945," is of the opinion that the ANC will be circumspect about an Inkatha approach.

Officially the last meeting between Chief Buthelezi and the ANC took place in 1980. That meeting ended with mutual accusations. Since then the ANC has never again admitted having had discussions with Inkatha--although such rumors are occasionally heard.

In the opinion of Mr Lodge, if Inkatha were to actually approach the ANC, then the first question that the ANC would ask would probably be: What is Inkatha doing for the "liberation" of South Africa?

In such an event Inkatha would then have to demonstrate its sincere intentions by becoming more militant, for example, by getting involved in labor unrest and by throwing its full weight on the side of political groups who want to paralyze the community councils.

ELDERLY RHODESIAN EMIGRES ENCOUNTER PROBLEMS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Nov 83 p 11

[Article by Nic Oosthuizen: "Old Rhodesians Do Not Get Jobs in South Africa"]

[Text] Springs--Old Rhodesians who have already attained the age of 55 and over are finding it extremely difficult to get jobs in South Africa, especially because in many instances their qualifications are not being recognized here. This is what Chris Dewe, a member of the main administration of the Rhodesian-South African Association, has told DIE VADERLAND.

Tonight the East Rand branch of the association is holding its annual gathering and dance at the Club Shalom nearby the Ostrich Tea House for the aged at the Dunnotar side of Springs.

Mr Dewe said that even a 55 year old man, who has worked all his life as a bookkeeper in Rhodesia, is unable to get a job in South Africa. These people are being sustained by the association.

Still other older Rhodesians who are having a hard time finding jobs are joiners whose qualifications are not being recognized here...and there are also former clerks who must count on the kindness of families and friends.

Mr Dewe said: "We are not asking for charity for our people. We ask only for an opportunity for these people to demonstrate what they can do. We are asking only for an equal opportunity in the job market."

According to Mr Dewe there are about 14 clubs for older Rhodesians in South Africa and they are now negotiating to unite. A number of new clubs are also in various stages of formation.

"Of the 270,000 whites who lived in Rhodesia there are definitely about 180,000 of them left. The most important task of our association is to help these people to establish themselves in South Africa and to find work for them. We are finding the attitude of employers here to be very positive...with the exception of cases involving middle aged people, as I have already mentioned."

Mr Dewe said that the second biggest problem is that Rhodesian aged in South Africa are not entitled to a pension.

Sympathetic South Africans can also join the Rhodesian club. They are really welcome, because they can lend their help in finding jobs for the older Rhodesians who want to work.

According to Mr Dewe not even the qualifications of former Rhodesian railroad men are being recognized. But older Rhodesians are people who are used to fighting for what they want and it is for this reason that many of them have become well established in the South African business world.

We are not a club which flourishes on soft sentimentality. One of our objectives is to keep alive the thoughts of our Rhodesia...because we realize that this was an important period in history."

"Our club meets once a month and our main administration meets once or twice a year. We are trying to keep the spirit of Rhodesia fresh and alive and I believe that nobody will feel resentment against us for that. We have lost everything...but we have retained our pride.

7964

CSO: 3401/28

CONSULTATIONS ON FUTURE OF URBAN BLACKS BEGIN

Pretoria DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 7 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] Pretoria--The special cabinet committee on black political development is meeting today for the first time following the referendum for an in-depth look at the situation of blacks outside national states and the government is giving this a high priority.

Chris Heunis, the chairman of the committee and minister of Political Development and Planning, told Parliament that the committee's first task is to decide on how to undertake consultations with community leaders.

Wide Front

Looking into this matter will take place on a wide front. Heunis said that local authorities, their financing and liaison with other authorities, represent just a few of these aspects. The committee will be consulting not only with black leaders, but also with white, colored and Indian leaders, because they too will be affected.

The government and black leaders consult on a regular basis; however, according to DIE VOLKSBLAD's information there has not as yet been any decision with respect to a black "forum." According to a report in the SUNDAY TIMES leaders from the national states and urban regions will be invited to participate in the forum for negotiating with the cabinet committee.

Mr Heunis told DIE VOLKSBLAD: "In carrying out its task the committee must keep in touch with community leaders, not only with leaders of the black community, but over the broad spectrum. Therefore, the thing to be considered first must be the manner in which the consultations will be taking place."

"Several possibilities can be considered. A special possibility is working on a geographic district basis. The committee must therefore make a decision on this as its first task."

The committee consisting of seven ministers was appointed in February of this year. Other members are: Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Collaboration and Development, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, Minister of Internal Affairs F.W. de Klerk, Minister of Law and Order Louis de Grange, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, and Minister of National Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The committee has already met on several occasions.

During the referendum campaign government speakers put emphasis on the fact that the new constitution did not exclude political development and other developments for blacks.

On 10 June of this year, Dr Koornhof, in opening Lebowa's legislative assembly, stated that the committee's work is "a logical extension and progressive intensification of a process which has continued for years." He invited black leaders to come forth with proposals and to help in the search for ingenious solutions for complicated problems.

7964

CSO: 3401/28

BRIEFS

CISKEI RELEASES 4 DETAINED OFFICERS--Ciskei authorities have confirmed the release of four Ciskei detainees. Ciskei Security Chief Zebulon Makuzeni has confirmed that four police and army officers were released last Friday. They have been named as Colonel (M. Ratele), Colonel (Louis Nhono), Colonel (L. Knani), and warrant officer (P. Toto). The four men had been in detention since last July. [Text] [MB290905 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 29 Dec 83]

PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN NEW CONSTITUTION--A call by the leader of the People's Congress Party, Mr (Peter Marais), to participate in the new constitution has been adopted unanimously by the party's first congress being held at Elsies River near Cape Town. Speaking on the congress theme of aggressive participation in the new constitution, he said there was really no alternative to participation. With participation there was likely to be a significant improvement in the quality of life of the colored people within the next few years. If this did not happen, the party would reconsider its views on participation. [Text] [MB301343 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Dec 83]

TROOPS TO QUELL ZULU FIGHTING--Widespread tribal faction fighting has erupted in rural districts near Greytown. Police say troops have been flown in by helicopter to help quell the violence. The fighting has broken out between rival clans of Zulu warriors. Yesterday three policemen were shot dead by Zulu tribesmen as they were investigating reports of stock theft. Farmers in the area say the fighting broke out on New Year's Day. There have been no immediate reports of tribesmembers killed or injured in the fighting. [Text] [MB031015 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 3 Jan 84]

CAPE CONGRESS CALLS FOR COLORED REFERENDUM--At Elsies River near Cape Town, the congress of the People's Congress party has unanimously adopted a motion calling for a joint referendum and general election to test the political will of the coloreds. The motion called for the election to be held on a proportional voting basis with ballot papers bearing the names of political parties instead of the names on candidates. It was further stated that the People's Congress Party, the Labor Party, and the United Democratic Front should be recognized as the three major groups representing the main policy options open to the colored people. [Text] [MB301600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 83]

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN AID--Dar es Salaam--Under an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam today, Norway will provide Tanzania with aid of 75 million shillings for four projects. The agreement was signed by the Norwegian ambassador to Tanzania, Mr (Olaf Doran), and the principal secretary of the Finance Ministry, Ndugu Fulgency Kazaura. The aid will finance projects of the Tanzania coastal shipping line, the Tacoshili, the Forestry Department of Dar es Salaam University and the construction of houses for Norwegian experts working respectively on Rukwa and Dar es Salaam regional projects. [Excerpt] [EA280350 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Dec 83]

PRC FACTORY EXPERTS--Zanzibar--The first group of experts from the PRC will be engaged in reviving the sugar factory and the perfume factory in Mahunda arrived in Zanzibar yesterday to prepare for the work. Welcoming the experts, the deputy minister of agriculture, (Ndugu Usi Khamisi), said the factory was faced with many minor problems, but the major ones were the poor condition of the ovens and the conveyor belts which bring the sugar cane to the machines and sugar presses. The deputy minister told the experts that the factory continued to produce sugar but in small amounts. [Excerpt] [EA040423 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 3 Jan 84]

FOOD SHORTAGE IN LINDI--Ndugu Abbas Farahani the Lindi regional development director, has said that the region is faced with an acute shortage of food. He said at present Lindi region has reserves of 1,474 tonnes of food, enough to meet the needs of public institutions and villages that experience a shortage of food for 2 months. He said the food includes 300 tonnes of rice, 133 tonnes of maize and 1,041 tonnes of cassava. Ndugu Farahani said the region needs about 220,000 litres of diesel in order to transport 3,670 tonnes of maize from Ruvuma region. According to an initial report by the regional commissioners office, the shortage of food has been caused by the extensive destruction of the sorghum crop by worms. Another cause is the scarcity of diesel for transporting crops from Songea and meagre efforts to cultivate last season by villagers afflicted by the food shortage. [Text] [EA282141 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 28 Dec 83]

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

OVER 300,000 REFUGEES--Kinshasa, 28 Dec (AZAP)--The Republic Zaire, which sheltered 301,200 refugees as of the end of 1981 according to the UN High Commission for Refugees, is among those African countries which most contribute to the solution of problems posed by displaced persons in Africa. Among these displaced persons there were 215,000 Angolans, 60,000 Ugandans, and 26,200 persons of various nationalities. [Excerpt] [AB301725 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1505 GMT 29 Dec 83]

CSO: 3419/278

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

NORWAY SIGNS ROAD AGREEMENT--Zambia and Norway today signed an agreement under which the Norwegian Government will grant Zambia 5 million kwacha for the construction of the Livingstone-Zimba road, and acting permanent secretary for the national commission for development planning Dr (F. N. Kaunda) had highly commended the Norwegians for their aid not only to Zambia, but to other members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Dr (Kaunda) said, after signing for Zambia, that the Livingstone-Zimba road is part of the Trans-African Highway, which appears as one of the projects of the United Nations Transport Decade for Africa. [Text] [MB211016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83]

MALAWIAN MAIZE ARRIVES--Ten thousand out of 28,000 tons of maize imported from Malawi has been successfully hauled to Lusaka during the past 2 weeks. The remaining 18,000 tons is expected to be transported within the next 3 or 4 weeks. According to the Truckers Association of Zambia vice chairman, (Charles Madonda), the operation is going on smoothly. [Excerpt] [MB211016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 83]

CSO: 3400/447

SUPREME COURT CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

MB281904 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The Supreme Court of Zimbabwe today reversed a High Court Judgment endorsing the minister of home affairs order confiscating the property of (Colin Biko). The property had been seized following (Biko's) involvement in the illegal transportation of firearms to South Africa and flying back to Zimbabwe South African agents.

The court ruled that (?no state of war) existed between Zimbabwe and any country. (?No) power exists to make regulations providing for the vesting of any property belonging to or used by or on behalf of an enemy. The court had been told that on the 28 November 1981, (Colin Biko) flew his light aircraft from Bulawayo airport to a landing strip in South Africa near the border with Zimbabwe and from that strip back to Zimbabwe, landing at an airstrip on his farm.

The flight to South Africa was for the purpose of illegally taking those (?stated) firearms, the property of a friend, (MacFarlane). On the return trip he brought into Zimbabwe two (?agents), one of whom had been trained by South African authorities in Namibia for the purpose of detecting ANC bases in Zimbabwe and Namibia and was returning to Zimbabwe on leave.

On the above grounds, the minister of home affairs ordered that the property of the accused, who now lives in South Africa, should be confiscated by the state on the grounds that (Colin Biko) was an enemy of the state. In today's judgment of the court refused to accept that Zimbabwe is in a state of war with any country. Neither is there any threat of an armed conflict.

CSO: 3400/461

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE COMMENTS ON DROUGHT PLANS, UK FINANCING

MB260917 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said a ministerial committee has been set up to work out contingency plans should there be another drought. Speaking in the Zimbabwe television program "The Nation" last night Comrade Mugabe said the drought has brought havoc to the country's economy, as well as the resettlement program. He said the government has had to divert about 30 million dollars which was used to (?sustain) the peasants in communal areas. The prime minister said most of the rural areas have been affected by drought and the government is doing everything possible to build homes, schools, roads and other infrastructures.

Comrade Mugabe noted that the British system of financing the resettlement schemes has not been satisfactory. Despite this, the prime minister said a number of agricultural cooperatives have been created throughout the country.

He said the private enterprises should function and develop the role of the worker until such a time when socialism would take place. Comrade Mugabe said the government would like to establish more parastatal organizations and build worker consciousness, and the control of enterprises would be done as well. The prime minister also said the state has not created enterprises to produce food and is working toward this goal.

Talking about the ZANU-PF Women's League, Comrade Mugabe said they have made a lot of progress in organizing themselves and the theme of his tour to see the women was to ask them to consolidate the party to be thoroughly organized and to bring outsiders and work toward a one party-state. The prime minister said a ZANU-PF women's congress will be held soon to address themselves to the nation's problems as they see them, and this would be followed by the youth congress, then the national congress.

Comrade Mugabe said it is necessary to have a machinery to sustain the will of the majority of the people and not to work in favor of those working in favor to destabilize the country.

CSO: 3400/443

PLO ENVOY CITES MUGABE SUPPORT FOR 'ARAFAT

MB251220 Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 83 p 17

[Text] The prime minister, Cde Mugabe, fully supports the Palestine Liberation Organisation under the leadership of Cde Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO's special envoy, Cde Salmane el-Herfi, said in Harare yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, Cde Herfi, who has been in Harare for several days and left for Tanzania yesterday, said he had handed a message from Cde 'Arafat to Cde Mugabe and briefed him and the acting minister of foreign affairs, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, on the Middle East situation and the problems facing the PLO.

"Cde Mugabe, both a freedom fighter and head of government, has reaffirmed his support for the PLO and condemned interference in the PLO's internal affairs."

Asked by THE HERALD about the prospects for future resistance against Israel, Cde Herfi said that since the beginning of armed struggle against the Zionist state, the PLO had faced and defeated many conspiracies hatched by Zionism and the U.S. on the one hand and reactionary Arab forces on the other.

"It is going to be a tough task for us, but the PLO has shown to the world that we can always find a way of continuing the struggle," he said.

After the organisation was evacuated from Jordan in 1970, its enemies concluded that it was finished. They said the same thing following the siege of Beirut and were saying the same thing now, "but our main battlefield is inside Palestine and the occupied territories," he said.

The PLO was the only effective liberation movement fighting against Zionism and American policies in the Middle East, he said. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon could not be separated from the conspiracies against the Palestinian people and the Arab liberation movement.

While that was not strange, what was, "is to see some progressive countries like Syria and Libya acting like the Israelis," he said.

The PLO's fight against U.S. policies in the Middle East had put some of those countries to shame.

Their aim in trying to destroy the PLO was to maneuver themselves into a position from which they could negotiate with the U.S. in the Middle East, he said.

But, he said, there would be no peace or stability in the Middle East without the PLO, which would continue to resist until the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Asked whether the rumors were true that his organisation had internal problems because Cde 'Arafat was about to compromise with Israel, he said: "Every movement fights for an objective. We are fighting to establish a Palestinian state and we are fighting for this every day and not for a compromise.

"It is those who are not fighting Israel and having clandestine meetings with the Zionists who are spreading stories about a compromise.

"We are fighting for victory, but of course we will not lead our people to commit suicide as one Arab country wanted us to do during the siege of Beirut," he said.

He said the PLO was a responsible organisation and oriented its people accordingly. It wanted to safeguard civilian lives and that was why it had agreed to abandon Tripoli.

"We would prefer to be on the frontline with Israel, but if we are kicked out by the door we can always come back by the window," he said.

The policy of the PLO was to confront Israel and its infrastructure militarily, "and we will not be intimidated by Zionist propaganda that we hit civilian targets," he said.

The Soviet Union strongly supported the PLO and was dismayed by the military attacks against it.

The arms the Soviets gave to Syria, he said, were not meant to be used against the PLO, but to protect Syria's borders against Zionist aggression.

Cde Herfi has already been to Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria and will go to Tanzania and Madagascar to complete his mission.

CSO: 3400/443

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT PLANNED--The director of the department of natural resources, Mr Melville Reid, says a major hydroelectric project is to be undertaken at Batoka Gorge on the Zambezi River, between Kariba and Victoria Falls. Mr Reid says the Batoka Gorge was chosen because the dam project would not affect as many people as it would had the project been undertaken at Mutapa Gorge. [Text] [MB250845 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Dec 83]

MINIMUM WAGE REGULATIONS VIOLATED--The secretary general of the Zimbabwe Agriculture and Plantation Workers Union, Comrade Dixon Ndawana, says black farmers in Zimbabwe are the worst violators of the minimum wage regulations in the agricultural sector. Comrade Ndawana told THE HERALD yesterday that the new minimum wage of 55 dollars per month is not being paid, and urged the government to take stern measures against the culprits. He said his union is compiling a list of those employers who violate the regulations and continue to exploit the workers in the agricultural sector. Comrade Ndawana also claimed that pupils at farm schools are forced to work in the fields in the morning and attend classes in the afternoon. [Text] [MB230750 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 83]

DENMARK AID AGREEMENT--Zimbabwe and Denmark have signed a 2.2 million dollar accord for the continuation of the school reconstruction program in the country. The agreement was signed by the deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development, Comrade Chimbidzai Sanyangare, and the Danish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Neil Julius Lassen), in Harare yesterday. The accord is a follow-up to a similar agreement signed last May. Comrade Sanyangare thanked the Danish Government for its aid to Zimbabwe and noted that the full reconstruction program is almost completed. Mr (Lassen) said the Danish Government will continue to assist Zimbabwe in all its development. [Text] [MB311154 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Dec 83]

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